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Lt. H. W. Greist
Barrow Alaska

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Bernice (over)

Dr. Greist:-

This woman Mrs. Edwin Ahnebtok wishes to become a church member. She has been babtized by Mr. Thomas. She speaks good English. You can question her as to her Christain experience. She use to help in the Services too in former years. Yours Truly

Roy Schweigert

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 7, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

With the close of my first year's service as medical missionary among the Eskimo of Point Barrow and contiguous Arctic coast it is desired to report certain results of that careful painstaking study had of this people as to diathesis, resistance and disease. Complex and involved, with some factors difficult to grasp, the matter has proven anything but easy of analysis. The writer's experience and research work within the Cape Prince of Wales Mission, including the villages of Wales and Shishmareff, with frequent opportunity to observe the peoples of the Diomedes and even those from East Cape, Siberia, coupled with opportunities enjoyed during a visit to Tellar Mission, -- ~~this has~~ have proven of help but mostly as a comparative check to that study accomplished here.

And because certain definite convictions have proven the net result your correspondent begs to put himself upon record even tho he may take issue with one or two medical predecessors and in so doing invites criticism. And it is also purposed to make certain recommendations based upon this study and upon those resultant convictions.

~~While~~ Syphilis and Tuberculosis both claim toll on this Northern coast, nevertheless the writer finds it most difficult to accept the findings of some who have both written and spoken in most pessimistic terms as to the wide spread ravages of the White Plague among the Eskimo.

~~It is not only admitted but urgently submitted that~~ Conditions ~~as to~~ of housing, dietetics and sanitation are generally ideal for a most extensive involvement with Tuberculosis. But there appears a marked natural resistance and that notwithstanding the very high per centage of malnutrition. Probably 95% of the children are below par, -- ~~it is actually believed~~ this figure is conservative, -- and this is due to (a) improper food or food improperly prepared, and oft times to insufficient food, (b) ~~to~~ insanitation through crowded conditions within the igloo during winter, ~~&~~ insufficient ventilation, and ~~&~~ lack of cleanliness. ~~It is believed that with~~ a given number of whites, situated similarly, ~~that~~ within a remarkably short time that number would be decimated with Tuberculosis. It is indeed remarkable that Tuberculosis is so seldom seen among this people of the far North situated as they are in a way which would ordinarily preeminently predispose thereto. Dr. P. E. Doyle, (of McGill University, Montreal,) tells me that during his service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police covering some years and extending from Hudson Bay westward to Herschell Island, and in the medical department, he has observed but one case of Tuberculosis Pulmonalis, among the Eskimo.

N.W.C., Barrow, Aug.7, 1922.

Within the Wales territory the writer saw but one case of Tuberculosis and that was one of Pott's disease (tuberculosis of spine.) He saw two children in the Mission of Tellar orphanage who gave clinical evidence of Tuberculosis Pulmonalis, both of whom improved markedly and quickly under rest and proper amount of fresh air, reports being later had as to apparent cures in both cases. There were no cases of Tuberculosis in Shishmareff during the period the writer spent in the Wales Ms Mission. And he learned of no suspicious cases upon the Diomedes through close quizzing of natives from those islands.

Three cases of Tuberculosis Pulmonalis have been seen on this Northern coast during the year, two of them being in very old women in Wainwright, and both ~~gave~~ histories suggesting that this disease may have been chronicly entertained by them for many years. Both may die from some intercurrent disease. One case only has been observed in Barrow, a young mother brought to the village from tent life with the reindeer herds where she was doing well and holding her own. On reaching Barrow she entered an igloo wherein throughout the winter there slept each night some fifteen people and in one room not over twelve feet square. Late in winter she was confined and soon thereafter died ~~and~~ from Tuberculosis. Had she remained in the open and within her tent home it is possible she would have ultimately recovered the chance infection. ~~I maintain that this one~~ case was the victim, not of Tuberculosis, but of insanitation.

One case of Tuberculosis of Larynx resulted fatally here in Barrow, but ~~that one case~~ gave every evidence of improvement so long as she was kept under sanitary conditions. Returning to igloo life in Barrow ~~and~~ in winter ~~and~~ with crowded conditions, she quickly succumbed. She likewise was a young mother and ill nourished.

One case of Pott's disease has been had here, of many years duration, and while we kept her in hospital she did excellently well and seemed improving notwithstanding a complicating Psoas abscess. However, she insisted upon returning to her igloo ~~and~~ in winter, and notwithstanding every morally pursuasive effort to cause her to remain, she went home and there quickly died from mixed infection.

In the hospital now we have two young boys with Tubercular knees, due to injuries neglected. But under appropriate treatment and sanitary conditions both cases are making delightful recoveries. Both came to us from Wainwright, where ~~the writer~~ found them in mid-winter and ordered them to the hospital. With these two boys the problem has been largely one of improving nutrition, building up resistance, etc., ~~ed with that~~ ~~and~~ With that accomplished recovery seems assured. The average white patient so discovered would have proven more refractory.

~~It is believed, aye more, the writer~~ I feel sure that could the problem of sanitation and food be solved among this people that Tuberculosis would become rapidly an unknown disease among them. Unlike the Indian the Eskimo does possess a very marked natural resistance as to Tuberculosis. Fuel is so very scarce upon this coast that, during the colder months of the year (some ten of them,) the people must "double up" that one small supply of wood may serve two or more families. Consequently it is the rule rather than the exception to find within one igloo not fewer than three families throughout the winter. And there are many long weeks at a time when a well fed Eskimo is a rarity within this village. This was especially true during the last year during which time few seal and but two whale were killed, and the scarcity of furs

made it impossible for the native to purchase food stuffs.

Syphilis, however, spells another story. There is more Lues on this Northern coast than this world dreams of. Could the history be written, the world would be amazed and would term it one of the blackest pages in American history. But as to how and when Syphilis came to Point Barrow is hardly germane to this ~~paper. Suffice it to say, it is here.~~ report.

~~The writer has~~ I have yet to see the first initial lesion of Syphilis either here or within the Cape Prince of Wales territory. All cases seen have exhibited tertiary manifestations and apparently these are of long standing. Excepting only inherited Lues, practically all have been in persons over thirty years of age. Disavowing definite conclusions as yet, nevertheless it is believed that fully 25% of all adults past forty years of age on this coast show evidence of Syphilis. Many grave lesions are encountered, of bone, muscle, nerve and skin. Blindness tracable thereto is not rare. It is not difficult for the inexperienced observer to mistake some of these manifestations to Tuberculosis. It not infrequently occurs that these old lesions (and many are actively infectious, even so,) are unsuspected until the individual is stripped for a thorough examination, ~~as most of my~~ Patients are examined when they first present themselves at our clinics for whatsoever malady and that we may get a "line" on them physically. And thus we very often discover some syphilide, some node in muscle or bone, some bone lesion in nasal passages, some destructive evidence of Syphilitic ravages. Aches and pains treated oft times by the doctor with "liniments," call really for the Iodides and specific Syphilitic treatment. Wales and Shishmareff are comparatively free of Syphilis. Its traces are there, but attenuated, and the number of cases are proportionately small. The East Cape natives at one time resorted to execution of all females known to have cohabited with white men and as a means of eradicating the half-breed evil, and perhaps it proved salutary as well in minimizing Syphilis. Many natives from that coast ~~have been seen by the writer~~, and have been impressed with their physique and general healthfulness. ~~and doubts extensive infection with lues.~~ But alas, the people of Barrow and vicinity proved too meek and inoffensive. "Open House" was kept all too frequently to white sailors of a type, and the whaler here for the winter -- and three hundred of them spent one winter here in the nineties -- had ready access to many poor girls who are now paying those wages sin calls for, -- a living if not actual death. And promiscuity soon spread the disease largely.

And the sins of the fathers and the mothers have in truth been visited upon these children. Inherited Lues is a factor to be commonly reckoned with here in treating many ills of childhood. It is always uppermost in the mind of the clinician. It makes for faulty development, depraved physique, poor bones, poor muscles, poor brains. With appropriate treatment early in life and before adolescence the result is very satisfactory. We treat them as we can, but no physician can satisfactorily treat these cases in their own homes. It is utterly impossible. Parents will not cooperate.

With the older people, there is little hope saving in those cases who, becoming so very ill, resort to us for help. In no disease known to man is the treatment more mathematically accurate and surely pregant with result. But the physician must have the hearty intelligent cooperation of the patient. And not one Eskimo in a hundred is capable of giving this.

These older ones will in time die off, but what of their children?

H.M.C., Barrow, Aug.7, 1922.

Our hope rests with the children of this coast. And any plan will fail which looks not to the betterment of their sanitary condition, to raising their resistance, to improving their nutrition, combined with that which really is a sine quo non -- something which will enable the physician to keep them under surveilance.

Under separate cover and in other correspondence report has been made that a large number of families have now gone Eastward during the last two years in search of better trapping and hunting. They seem to have found it, too. Reports would indicate the wisdom of the move in a material way notwithstanding thereby they eliminate the influence of Church and school and separate themselves from medical care. And because of the large degree of success enjoyed by trappers gone Eastward, others here are pa planning on following. Estimates may have been high as to the total number of souls now east of Barrow, the number having been variously estimated at from 250 to 700. It has proven a most difficult matter to learn facts in premises, but it is doubtless true that many have gone and others will follow. The question is becoming acute, What is to become of these people driven to this measure through necessities of life? Many are sickly, and the ill are without skilled care. The children will grow up in ignorance and largely without spiritual training. Error will rapidly creep in and ere long a sort of superstition will replace the pure Gospel. These children of low resistance, of poor nutrition, what is to become of them? They are wards of Government, and ours as well. We owe them a very large obligation.

It is believed that a large majority of the children on this coast ought be under institutional care. It is suggested that, could the Bureau of Education be shown the facts and could the matter be put before them in a business-like manner, it is not impossible the Government might undertake to build and equip in Barrow a boarding school for such children as might be considered properly placed therein. Regular sleep, regular meals, and proper foods in proper quantities, and under efficient management which would enable their physical needs to be cared for, -- all this would within a few years accomplish infinitely more than is possible otherwise. If these people are ever to rise above their present level it will be through some such effort. Canada is solving her Indian problem and that of the Eskimo in this manner, and the Church of England Mission up the Makenzie at Hay River is so conducted. The Catholic Mission down the Makenzie some hundreds of miles is so conducted. Children are taken from their homes and are put within these schools for from three to five years and well trained the while in those vocations followed by their parents. The Canadian Government pays the expense of this schooling had in these institutions, their remuneration being $1 per capita per diem. 'Tis true, the Indian generally reverts to type, but the fact remains that he has a good body when he returns to his people which would not otherwise be true in many cases. The Church of England is now building a similar school fifty miles up the Makenzie from the coast and for Eskimo children only. With such dormitories in Barrow under either the management of the school teachers here or let out to us, the expenses being paid as a matter of right by the Government, and with a graduate nurse as matron, the children would grow up in the atmorphere of home, would see whaling and sealing, soed building and sledging, would see their people often, would have every medical care either in hospital ov occasion or without as conditions would demand, and in mean time the parents would go hunting or trapping in-land or Eastward as they choose, returning if they choose and when they choose to visit their children and their old homes. This will solve the medical demands of these children, will insure their physical future, will insure their training as to school and church.

H.M.S., Barrow, Alaska,
August 7, 1922.

And the future will positively prove the wisdom of the move.

In absence of some such plan the future to me looks dark for this people. Our Hospital cannot reach them after they leave for their trapping grounds Eastward, and the Church is powerless and the school as well. We can hardly follow them adequately. One or two trips each year will help greatly, the itinerant prescribing and healing and teaching, but itt savors much of the annual visit of the Revenue Cutter the BEAR to this North-West coast and the visit of the doctor to any sick on shore. He prescribes today for todays ills, but what of those of the morrow?

Sup't Maguire of the Bureau of Education promised this village a public bath house, electric lights for the school etc., etc., as soon as the Government can solve the freight problem and secure cheap lumber from the Kotzebue Sound country and from that co-operative saw mill. While at it, why not put all this under one roof, with kitchens and dormitories added? -- And hard by the present excellent school house? It means expense, but are not these children worth it? And in Barrow and because of those peculiar conditions enumerated, it would appear as a worthy subject to consider.

It may be objected that, with those children taken Eastward by parents who find excellent hunting and trapping, better conditions sanitarily obtain; the igloos far removed from the village are not crowded, and children have sufficient food. While this is largely true, yet there remains the other important elements entering into the future problem of these children, medical care, education and churching.

But, having stated my position and basing it upon my careful study of the situation as I see it after one brief year only, I leave it for wiser heads to either work out to completion or to relegate to the scrap pile where so many "recommendations" have already gone and from those who come to Alaska.

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 22, 1922.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Cochran,
Commanding Coast Guard Cutter BEAR.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your courteous letter of 22d inst.

Mrs. Eide has consented to accept your proffer, and I am sending her out. She will be satisfied with such accomodations as you are able to offer her and children.

It is understood that The Board of Home Missions, the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., is responsible for her expense in way of subsistence -- for herself and children, between here and Nome.

Thanking you, I beg to remain

Yours respectfully,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

P.S.--
Boat taking out Mrs. Eide and children, with their baggage, will bring back Miss Mueller's baggage.

Copy for
R. J. A. Marquis.

300-310.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

COAST GUARD CUTTER

B E A R.

Point Barrow, Alaska,
August 22, 1922.

Dr. Henry W. Greist,
Presbyterian Hospital,
Point Barrow, Alaska.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 22 in regard to Mrs. Eide, I have to say that as you are aware there are no accommodations for passengers on the BEAR. It is possible to provide a place in which Mrs. Eide and her children can sleep, but this place is in the between-decks in the forward part of the vessel and is not designed for the berthing of personnel. If Mrs. Eide is satisfied to come aboard under these conditions passage will be given her and her children to Nome.

It is understood that the Presbyterian Board of Missions will be responsible for any expense involved for the subsistence of Mrs. Eide and her children.

Respectfully,

C. S. Cochran,
Lieutenant-Commander, USCG,
Commanding Coast Guard
Cutter BEAR.

P. S. -- It is requested that you arrange to send off for Miss Mueller's baggage as soon as possible.

Re Banks

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 23, 1922.

Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen.Sec'y, The Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor:

Referring to various letters had on mail 22d from both yourself and Mr. Banks in which reference is made to the office of General Missionary in Juneau.

It is requested that I communicate upon all matters directly with New York and your office rather than through Dr. S. Hall Young's office, as formerly when Dr. Condit was in authority.

I have done this, and yet, in responce to Dr. Young's intimation I have been sending him carbon copies of most communications of any moment. He said: "I should have copies of all your communications or reports." I cannot quote him exactly at this moment and for want of time cannot find his letter, but that is the purport. He has had carbons of all important communications going out on yesterday's bulky mail.

I seek but to obey orders, to interpret them with all possible accuracy. I believe I understand that it is your desire that, in face of Dr. Young's advanced age and precarious health it is not wished to burden him with matters pertaining to this far North, but -- how am I to explain to the dear old Doctor? Please protect me in premises. Am I to send him carbons of my Quarterly Reports, financial, or leave them and send rather carbons of such interesting matters I may find to write about? -- reports as to general progress of work, etc., etc.? Perhaps the latter will have your favorable reply. Pending further orders I will seek to do as nearly as I believe you wish as may be, and at same time will make every effort to protect the Doctor's views as against violence.

In this connection, Mr. Banks wishes short letters and upon one subject only, that he may readily file same under its appropriate head, which is good business. He would have me prepare carbons for himself of all letters written your office, and send you carbons of all letters written him. And yet, you do not agree as to one matter: You like my long "diary" letters, whereas he prefers another sort, and criticized my long one rather sharply, you complimenting same in two if not three letters in strong terms. I cannot please both of you unless you two gentlemen get together upon this one matter. I will strive to do my utmost, however, and in all matters of business strictly will make it a single letter and as terse as is consistent with ability had.

Yours very sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Sup't and Miss. in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 24, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

The writer has seen two letters from Mr. W. T. Lopp addressed to the local superintendent of the Bureau of Education, Mr. J. A. Nichols, both of recent date, and reflecting rather seriously upon this Mission as to coal.

He intimates rather plainly that we should have allowed the school sufficient coal from our supply to have permitted them to maintain the school throught the full term rather than be forced to close same after a few weeks only. He tells Mr. Nichols: "You ought have begged, borrowed or stolen that coal." He further says that in a recent letter from Dr. Condit our late General Missionary tells him that he instructed me to 'let the school have such coal as they might require.' And he demands to know at once if I refused such coal. He relates many instances wherein the Bureau of Education has accomodated this and other Presbyterian missions and missionaries as well, whereas we have as a rule proven arbitrary and have been penurius as to claiming rentals, etc.

The facts are these: During the stay of Rev. Dr. Condit on this coast last year discussion was had relative to the ten tons only of coal sent the school by Mr. Lopp. Dr. Condit and writer as well expressed surprise and it was the conclusion that the Bureau of Education could not expect the teachers to hold out long on such meager amount. And this in private: "Is it up to the Mission to support the school as to coal this winter?" asked the writer of Dr. Condit. Reference was made to fact that the Bureau of Education locally owes this Mission now for 100 sacks of Wainwright coal borrowed in 1920. Dr. Condit replied to the question in a guarded manner and without committing himself positively, but it was suggested that, if we allowed the school coal for the winter it would almost surely jeopardize our supply intended for winter of 1922-'23, and possibly if further coal could not be shipped us, or such further supply for any reason should fail to reach Barrow this summer of 1922, then Hospital would suffer. It was agreed that the Nicholses should not be permitted to suffer as to fuel for their living quarters.

And Mr. Nichols will testify that Rev. Dr. Condit intimated plainly to him that, we would care for him personally as to coal in case of need but that we could not take chances as to the school in view of the possibility always to be reckoned with on this coast, of further coal being held up this present summer.

And in face of this, early in September and almost immediately after Dr. Condit left for the states, the writer volunteered to assist

H.W.G., Aug.24, 1922.

Mr. Nichols in every possible way as to securing further coal from Wainwright and ere the freezing-up. I publicly appealed to members of the church as to whale-boats and men to accompany them, and offered c to accompany them and with our little motor, to render such help as that Evinrude would give. And we did our utmost to get away, but the Evinrude would not work, and the season proved short, and storms began, and we were forced on advice to give it up. Mr. Nichols then organized men to go with him in-land some seventy miles where coal is to be had, and some several sled loads were brought back, but the total quantity of course was comparatively small. The writer made, and Mr. Nichols made, every possible effort to over-come the handicap.

The writer felt that he had no authority -- believed as matter of fact that he possessed none whatever, to donate or loan coal from Mission supply for school purposes. Personally, he is of such generous impulses that he would gladly have undergone any sacrifice to enable this school to be held throughout the accustomed seven months, but his first duty was believed to be with regard to this Hospital. And in all he did and said he had in view his obligations to the Board of Home Missions as he interpreted same.

Early in the autumn he expressed to Mr. Nichols his determination to protect Mr. Nichols in his family as to any suffering from lack of fuel. He did not refuse coal for the school -- it was not asked, but Mr. Nichols well understood writer's views as to that matter, and from his conversation with Revl Mr. Condit who had moulded the views of the Superintendent.

And Mr. Nichols has been using of our coal in his home for some weeks now and because finally his supply was exhausted. This is believed to have been an emergency calling for action regardless of our future prospects and because Mr. Nichols could not possibly secure fuel elsewhere at this late season.

And it is the desire of your Missionary to support Mr. Nichols as to his earnest endeavors in premises along all proper lines and possible avenues. Mr. Nichols is nobly doing his best as to the Bureau of Education's interests and deserves every commendation as to honestly doing his utmost notwithstanding any man may err as to judgment. The situation was a difficult one under the circumstances. Mr. Brower loaned the school 75 sacks of coal, but Mr. Brower is situated differently from the writer.

I therefore feel that any criticism adverse in character as to the course pursued in premises is unjust. Perhaps had writer been able to communicate with his General Missionary again, or could have gotten in touch with your office, he would have been authorized to loan the coal and instantly, but because of the attitude of uncertainty, or hesitation, on part of Mr. Condit he felt it beyond him to care for a situation brought about through Mr. Lopp's having sent but ten tons of coal when surely he had every opportunity to have sent sufficient, as did your Board send enough for Hospital.

Correspondence with you in early winter will refresh your mind as to these matters, the writer at that time telling you frankly of his anxiety as to the local school(s affairs relative to coal.

Carbon, Mr. Banks.

Sincere yours,

Sup't.

P.S.--

And if writer rightly interprets letter of Mr. Banks, dated March 15th, 1922, third paragraph, and last three lines of that section, he then has been correct as to his attitude, and Rev. Dr. Condit was wise in his hesitancy.

H.W.G.

Sep.8, 1922.

The Government coal, and that consigned by your Board to this Mission, lies on the beach tonight in Wainwright. The HOLMES and the FOX both unloaded all freight there and turned back to states account ice hazard. It is not yet believed impossible that the HERMAN as yet in the East may be pursuaded to go to Wainwright and bring supplies here, but it is improbable to say the least. The ice is very bad, and it is within realms of possibility that the HERMAN may be frozen in to the far East.

I have said to Mr. Nichols that I will care for his family as to coal this winter, if that coal sent him and now in Wainwright is not received, but that I cannot possibly care for the school. Mr. Chas. D. Brower of the Trading Co has six or seven tons of coal, only, on hands, and he thinks he will manage to get through winter in some manner with such drift wood as he can secure. And yet, I must not permit his family to suffer. We will conserve our supply to the limit. And we are yet praying that the Lord may in some manner enable us to get all our supplies up from Wainwright. Brower was receiving 100 tons coal from sloop on Fox - and that too is on beach in Wainwright

This, so far as it relates to the Government institution here and its employes, is pertinent to the foregoing letter. My heart is right, but I am striving to protect the interests of my Board and this Mission and its enterprises. And Mr. Lopp should understand that I can take orders from none but my Board. -- not even from his school teacher on this coast.

H.W.G.

Banks v Condit

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 24, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Bd. of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Please note attached correspondence in rel Mrs. Eide leaving for Nome on U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, "THE BEAR".

Since Xmas, frequent rumors through apparently reliable sources had reached me to effect that Eide was about to join his wife in Barrow. It was known to me that she was pleading with him to do so. But through ~~other~~ by letter party he sent her verbal word by BEAR to join him in Nome. Word also came to me that he had suddenly left Nome for the Siberian coast. But at last minute Mrs. Eide confided in me and said: He has left money for me in bank and a ready furnished house and insists that I come to Nome.

When the BEAR was taking on her passengers she yet hesitated and seemed averse to go South. I told her frankly that her services in Hospital were no longer desired by Miss Lakin, and that we could not employ her longer, that it would be positive folly for her to attempt to spend another year in Barrow without means of support.

On arrival of the Revenue Cutter off Barrow it was impossible for any man to get out to her, but after some hours Mr. Nichols of the Government service here went out, he and some native guides. Knowing of my wishes, he took it upon himself to broach to Commander Cochran my wishes in premises, and asked if Mrs. Eide and children could be given passage. He was bluntly told by the Captain that he could not take her and for want of room.

I secured a native messenger and at some peril he made the trip out over ice to the boat and with a letter from me, formal in tone, asking the Commander as a special favor to the Board of Home Missions to take Mrs. Eide and children to Nome if it might be possible. And enclosed correspondence is the result of that appeal.

After all whites were on board and ship ready to sail, I secured sufficient help and we got her aboard. Even at last minute she continued to hesitate and appeared anxious to remain, hoping her husband would consequently join her here.

Dr. Condit last year had suggested to me the probability that the Board would pay her passage to the states with the end of her year of service in case she should elect to go out. But he did not commit himself, but left the question open. In this emergency I felt it essential that I do my utmost to get her out of Barrow and properly. I hope therefore that you will believe my action justified.

Yours very sincerely,

Carbon to Mr. Banks.

Sup't.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 26, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Not since I have been in Alaska have I received Minutes of General Assembly.

I was especially anxious for the reports covering my year's work in Wales. Not receiving them duly, I wrote to the Stated Clerk, Logansport (Indiana) Presbytery, of which at that time I was a member, but they have yet to appear.

I assume Minutes of the late Assembly, 1922, will not have appeared as yet, and that I will receive them next summer, 15 mos. after that meeting in Des Moines.

But I especially wish minutes of 1921 meeting in Winona.

May I presume upon your kindly assistance in premises?

Sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Supplies on hand September 1 1922.
Presby. Hospital. Barrow, Alaska.

L 4 boxes	Laundry Soap
4 "	Cleaning Powder
1/2 box	Gold Dust
55 lbs.	Arms, Hammer Baking Soda
1 box	Nuts
30 lbs.	Coffee
40 "	Cornstarch
2 boxes	Tapioca
1/2 box	Split Peas
40 cans	Table salt
90 lbs	Granulated Potatoes
22 "	Soup Vegetables
8 "	Sliced Onions
12-1/2 lbs	Black figs
12 lbs	Dried Peaches
10 "	" Apples
1 box	Currants
3 "	Raisins
60 bottles	Malted Milk
24 cans(med.)	Log Cabin Syrup
2 "(10 lbs.)	Black Strap Molasses
5 "(2qt.)	Wesson Oil
4 cans	Silver Leaf
1 "	Snow Drift
3 "	Crisco
8 gals.	Olive Oil
1 can	Universal Matches
1 box	Domino "
1 "	Safe Home "
6 lbs	Spagetti
2 sacks	Flour
10 lbs	Corn Meal
1 bag	G.Salt
80 lbs	Rolled Oats
40 "	White Corn Meal
60 "	Sugar
40 "	Rice
50 "	Lima Beans
1 can	Dried Eggs
3 lbs	Cream Tartar
3 "	Sage
2 "	Nutmeg
2 "	White Pepper
2 "	Black Pepper
3 "	Mustard
2 "	Ginger
1 "	Cinnamon
2 "	Cloves
4 "	Tea
15 cans	Soup
2 bottles	Vanilla
2 boxes	Knox Gelatin
3 bottles	Curry Powder
1 bottles	Lemon Extract
2 "	Maplene
10 cans	Cabbage
2 "	Peas
8 "	Tomatoes
2 "	Beats
2 "	Sweet Potato
6 "	Pork, Beans
2 "	Sliced Beef
35 "	Oysters
27 "	Clams
8 "	Pineapple
5 "	Logan Berries
9 "	Apples
1 "	Pears
6 "	Fruit Salad
2 "	Cherries
3 "	Peaches
4 "	O.Marmalade
3 bottles	G.Olives
2 cans	R.Olives
42 "	C.Milk
42 "	B. "
4 bottles	Capsup
6 "	Grape Juice
4 "	Lime "
1 box	Soda Biscuit
1 "	Assorted Bis.
30 lbs.	Butter(?)
30 "	Pork (?)
3 gal.	Vinegar (?)

Florence E. Dakin

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Mch.20, 1922.

In rel Purchasing Food Supplies locally

Rev. Dr. John Dixon,
Clerk to the Board,
The Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.S.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Dixon:

Referring to your favor under date of either October or November, 1921, the letter having unfortunately been mislaid.

The suggestion that food supplies be purchased locally of the trader, The Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co., (Inc.,) has had careful attention.

The writer cannot believe that your office is fully advised as to conditions in the Arctic at this time.

Account limited supplies sent us last summer, the writer has been forced to purchase locally this winter the food stuffs enumerated below and at prices given, both for Hospital and for himself. It is suggested that you compare these prices with those to be had in any market at home, and that you add thereto the regular freight rate to this Mission from Seattle, and finally that you note the wide margin.

Sugar	$25.00	the cwt.
Corn meal	20.00	" "
Rolled Oats	25.00	" "
Flour	12.00	" "
Beans (small white)	12.00	" "
Lard	50.00	" "
Butter	125.00	" "
Tea (Lipton)	2.00	" Lb.
Baking Powder (Royal, 12 oz tin)	1.00	
Coffee	2.00	" lb.
Bacon	1.00	" "
Carnation Milk	.35	the tin
"Eagle Brand" milk	.50	" "

It is known that Dr. Spence purchased his personal supplies locally, and it is also locally said that he left Barrow "broke" financially.

It is believed that neither this Mission nor the writer is under special obligation to Mr. Brower of the trading company. We do his medical practice, care for his sick and disabled, supply him and his family with such drugs and medicines, and surgical dressings as well, as they may require, and gratis. He thanks us, and with that it appears the deal

is closed. We and other whites on this coast have seemed to believe that this Mission and its doctor are under obligation to care for them and theirs, and do it well and freely and with no monetary return, directly or indirectly. And when we or either of us are in need of supplies such as are to be had of this trader, we are expected to pay the regular retail price, that charged the natives in return for skins. It is a poor rule which so works.

During the visit of Rev. Dr. Condit to this Mission last August, our General Missionary told the writer he would call upon Mr. Brower and attempt to secure some special terms (prices) for both Mission and the workers here. Dr. Condit expressed himself as not wishing the writer to be present, and because Rev. Dr. Condit at no time advised me as to results of that interview I cannot report. However, because both the Hospital and I have had to pay the regulation retail prices I assume the mission of Dr. Condit failed.

The writer has asked of the trading company a proposition as what they are willing to do, we to give them orders in one large bulk amount. But as yet he is unable to secure any satisfaction whatever. It would appear that the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Company believe us to be helpless, that we are far from any other trading post or market, and that they are therefore in a position to demand that they wish.

The Bureau of Education saves its employes large sums annually through acting as their purchasing agents in Seattle for such personal requisitions as they may elect to send to the Seattle office. And it was the understanding of writer before he came to Alaska that our General Missionary, and our Pacific Coast representative, Mr. Gould of Seattle, also member of the Board, would very kindly assist us in premises, thus saving us also a large sum annually. It means a small matter in way of time or effort, and its returns to us personally are large.

Surely it cannot be seriously held, that a missionary, because he is a missionary, should expend his entire salary for living expenses, -- essential that he practically demonstrate the popularly held notion that ordained men of the church are incapable of saving anything as against old age, when through "good business" management he can cut his expenses very materially.

And in view of conditions stated the writer would recommend that as far as may prove possible, all supplies for this Mission and Hospital, food stuffs, dry goods, hardware, lumber, etc., be purchased in San Francisco and shipped here, believing as he does that a very material saving can be effected thereby.

And in this connection the writer would submit, drugs and medicines as purchased through the Seattle Wholesale Drug Company have been costing the Board entirely too much. He has been in the drug market for many years, and knows absolutely whereof he speaks. He ventures to assert without fear of successful contradiction that ~~an order of $500~~ on an order invoicing $500 from above firm he can through some reputable pharmaceutical house having representatives on the Pacific coast save this Mission 20% if not more. The Upjohn Chemical Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich., begged the writer to submit ~~xxxxxx~~, or have submitted to them, any order for pharmaceuticals required in his medical work in Alaska, and promised a discount from trade prices of 40%. That is the amount within 10 pts. of discount given the Seattle Drug Co., by Eli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis, whose goods we are largely using. And the Upjohn Company can fill any order given them, as can others of like reputation.

As a trained business man, one accustomed to "figure" closely, and with care watch his balance sheets, the writer would beg the further kindly consideration at hands of the Board as to his needs personally in way of food stuffs. We cannot afford to buy locally.

The writer has in his possession a letter from Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young, "Special Representative of the Board," written before he came to Alaska, proffering not only that salary received but "freights on all supplies requisite." During the first year this freight was paid by the Board on his groceries, but this last year all freights were paid by writer. Possibly an error may have been made, but nevertheless the matter so stands. It is the fond wish of your Missionary to Barrow to live not only within his income but to save a little if may be, and through wise economy and good management, that in his old age he need not apply to the Board of Relief and Sustentation for an annuity. And surely that is a commendable ambition. We has lapsed all his life insurance, and he had many thousands in way of policies ere quitting private practice. This is not stated by way of complaint, but as matter of record.

Hoping for your kindly reply, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

H. W. Greist

Dr. H. W. Greist,
Superintendent and Missionary in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW

Estimated Budget of Hospital

Year April 1st. '22, to Mch.31st, 1923.

Food Stuffs, -		$1,500.
Ice and Water, cutting, hauling and storage - - - -		400.
Wages, - - - Janitor - - - - -	$1,000.	
Native Housekeeper	300.	
Helper - - - - -	200.	1,500.
Medicines and other drugs - - - - - - - - - - - - -		500.
Surgical Supplies - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		500.
Miscellaneous supplies - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		250.
Oils, Kerosine - - - - 500 gallons		
Gasoline - - - 50 "		
Engine oil - - 35 " - - - - - - - -		750.
Hospital furniture asked for - - - - - - - - - - - -		500.
Larger Electric Dynamo less salvage present plant		500.
Hardware -		250.
Surgery and Janitor's Quarters asked for - - - - -		3,000.
Ice House recommended, 75% charged to Hosp., - - - -		750.
Lumber asked for to complete garret - - - - - - - -		500.
Labor -(if improvements recommended are granted) - - -		500.
Coal,(eighty tons of that now here, or added to,) - calculated at $65 per ton - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,200.
		$16,600.00

Respectfully submitted,

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.
Superintendent and Missionary in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
March 27, 1922.

Estimated Budget for Mission
Year, Apr.1, '22, to Mch.31st, '23.

Coal, Church and Manse, 30 tons @ $65 per ton, - - - - - -	$1,950.
Oils, Kerosine 50 gallons, Gasoline 200 gallons, - - - -	250.
Sunday School supplies for 150 pupils - - - - - - - -	
Hymnals asked for, 75 @ --d, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
Repairs recommended - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500.
Wiring (electric) for Church and Manse as recommended - -	200.
Labor estimated -	100.
Ice House asked for, 25% charged to Manse, - - - - - - -	250.
Evangelism, from Icy Cape to far Eastward from Barrow,	1,500.
Cutting Ice, hauling and storage of same, - - - - - - -	100.
Miscellaneous -	250.
	$ 5100.00

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
June 15, 1922.

Rev. J. A. Marquis, D.D., LlD.,
General Secretary, The P. B. of H. M.,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Calling your attention to enclosed charge slip from Messrs Lomen Bros., of Nome, Alaska, would say:

This covers one "sound box" for the mission "Victrola." You will perhaps remember that various wholesale houses in Seattle presented to this mission this instrument in 1920.

When Mr. Hide was dismissed last year, the instrument was in his care in the manse, and at once he knocked down the Victrola and packed same preparatory to taking it back to states with him. Knowing its history and noting his action I advised Dr. Condit as to his probable intentions, and then it was that the Doctor demanded an explanation from Hide with the result that Hide replaced the instrument somewhat roughly.

When I secured possession of the manse I early discovered that certain important parts of the instrument were missing, notably this "Sound box." But Dr. Condit and Mr. Hide as well were gone.

I ordered from the dealer in Nome the important missing part, as without it the instrument is utterly useless. Bill for same (and the part) have come in on last mail.

I feel that this is legitamate Mission expense, and am submitting bill to you with the hope that you will o.k. same for payment. The instrument is used in connection with our work. Miss Martin has her personal instrument in the Hospital, and this Victrola can be and is of great service in connection with our church work.

Yours truly,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge

enc. 1.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION **

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 5, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, The P. Bd. of H. M.,
The Presby. Chch in the U. S. A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

On our arrival in Barrow last August, Dr. Condit and I discovered much surface water standing about Mission premises, and on the Doctor's recommendation I had some ditching done later in autumn. The location of the hospital building is a little unfortunate in that it is placed directly in the pathway of the natural drainage of an immense area of tundra, and with the melting of the winter's snows in June, and throughout the short summer during which time rains are most frequent, the menace seemed to be great. My ditching has proven of vast help, and by constant surveilance on part of myself and the janitor we succeeded in keeping all water from running underneath or through basement. The winter snow is gone.

It is believed that some filling about hospital with earth will serve a most useful purpose, and then that this fill be covered with ashes and the peculiar gravel here found, the gravel alone always refusing to pack and become hard. This is the advice I am given locally by those with much experience. The mixture makes a sort of cement and is supposed to serve admirably.

The Manse and Church were both standing near pools of water, and the entire premises about both buildings were water-soaked throughout the summer. Investigation shows that the foundations of church particularly are wet and possibly water stands underneath. Conditions are far from being that which an economical management would suggest. At some time some one has had dug a sort of moat about three sides of the church, in rear and across both ends, a deep ditch which stands full of water throughout the summer. There was no possible outlet. Water stood throughout last summer about the church, and natives waded through it and the mud in approaching the building when not coming directly from the front and on the walk.

Carefully studying the situation as a whole, I determined it wise to have dug certain ditches with a view to thorough drainage of premises. A main ditch drains this moat-like ditch about the church, and into this I have certain laterals which drain the premises fairly well. I am extending the hospital ditches down to the lagoon, that the large quantities of water may be disposed thus rather than allowed to over-flow the lawn in front of building as I had to do late in autumn of last year.

It is believed that the dirt and sod removed from these excavations can be hauled on dog-sledges and filled in as per above suggestion about Hospital, terracing the immediate surroundings thus and to great advantage. And it is the writer's present intention to do this in the near future, so soon as this removed soil and sod can dry and thus lose some of its immense weight. Most of the surface worked over by the men stood under water, and this explains conditions as above.

It is now hoped that when you visit Barrow Mission and Hospital you will not find it necessary to wear hip-boots and rubber at that in order to get about, as we have had to do so far this year and throughout the summer last season. Not all wore hip-boots, but all including Dr. Condit did wear high topped water boots.

This will explain to you bills covering ditching etc. I trust my emergency expenditures, thus, will meet with your approval. I feel very sure, could you have personally inspected premises, you would have heartilly agreed as to the wisdom of the action.

Yours very sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Missionary and Superintendent in Charge.

Carbon to Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young, Gen. Missionary

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Barrow, Alaska,
June 22, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Bd of H. M.,
156, Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

It has occurred to me, you perhaps will be interested in extracts from minutes of the Session of this Barrow (Oatkeavik) Church. The missionary to the Eskimo, (and perhaps likewise all missionaries,) is constantly face to face with problems peculiar and which must needs be met, and it requires the grace of God as well as good common sense to surmount them, as I am learning. And withall one must remember that this child like race is but just emerging from the darkness of heathenism, and this fact must always loom largely as a tempering factor in meting out christian discipline. Notwithstanding this, however, it would appear that a high standard of right living, in short that the fruits of the Spirit among the Eskimo would better be promulgated as differing in no degree or kind from those God expects from the white brother. Much personal work is essential, kindly admonition, affectionate appeals to the higher manhood, and tireless "line upon line, and precept upon precept" is ever necessary. "Not failure, but low aim" is no where more true than in this. And 'tis remarkable how amenable to chastisement is this people, when same is had with justice and kindliness, and in the spirit of Christ. --

Joe Sedvanyunguk, a member in full communion of this church, aged perhaps twenty-five years, is accused of conduct which imperils the peace and purity of this church and is cited to appear before Session in called meeting after Prayer Meeting and at the manse, this the --

8 March, 1922.

Session opened with prayer. Moderator states the charge against Joe S. as follows:

That on or about Feb'y 24th, '22, Joe S. claims to have had a vision, in which an angel, accompanied by many other heavenly visitors, appeared befor his bed and said: "Joe, you are greatly beloved of God because of your blameless life, and the Lord has decided to reward you by giving you as wife, one Thea. Go to her at once and demand her hand in marriage."

It will appear on evidence that Joe did go to the home of Thea, a fifteen year old girl, living with her grandmother Kudsudgama, and on the following day, Saturday. Thea is an orphan, and possesses a legal guardian, her Uncle, one John Kungusha, an elder in this church, and now (and at the time of Joe's alleged action,) absent from this village.

Evidence will show that Joe broached the subject of marriage with Thea with no hesitation, demanding rather than asking same, and in presence of at least four adult members of this church in addition to the Grandmother.

Evidence will further show that Thea repelled all advances from Joe, and stoutly maintained that she cared nothing for him and that under no circumstances did she care to marry him.

Then, it appears from evidence, that Joe told of his dream, or vision, and said: "The angel further told me that, in case of Thea's refusal to marry me, that I should tell her and her grandmother that great and serious punishment would come to Thea, to grandmother, and to all members of this household (meaning the Uncle, his wife, and the two men and their wives occupying the home this winter,) and that God would send this dire punishment within the year."

And because of this threat much fear and anxiety rests upon these people.

Evidence will further show that ~~xxx~~ these various parties -- or those within the village then and since, -- combined to induce Thea to at once marry Joe to the end that this calamity prophesied by Joe might be escaped.

And Thea did accompany Joe to the office of U. S. Commissioner, Mr. Brower, early the following Monday morning for the purpose of securing the license, but was in tears and all but forcibly taken to the office by Joe and his friends. The Commissioner refused the license account the tender years of Thea and the absence from the village of her legal guardian.

It appears further that Joe has prosecuted his suit persistently since, and has sought by all possible means and foul to induce Thea to marry him. He has even attempted to compromise her character if not her person to the end that she would be forced to relations with this Joe. He has reflected upon the good name and unquestioned character of various members of this church, those he has imagined as opposing his suit. He contends that Thea has been guilty of immoral conduct and ~~xxxx~~ with others and, for this reason, the Lord desires the marriage that Thea may be saved from disgrace later on." Joe's letters to Thea, frequently sent, are scored.

Session heard Joe's relation of the alleged dream, his stout defense of his course, his denial of the alleged threats to members of the household other than to persons of Thea and the grandmother only, and insists that he is but doing God's will.

Evidence shows Joe did include all members of the family and household in his prophesies as to trouble, and further that his actions have been other than those proper to a christian man.

Session votes unanimously to severely reprimand Joe, and so asks the Moderator to do, and further bars Joe from all privileges of the Church until such time as Joe will repent of his course and by good behavior court the confidence of the Church. And because Joe speaks excellent English and has had superior opportunities, and because of his age, Session feels Joe's sin the greater. And because it is popularly known that one year since Joe seduced another ~~young~~ girl member of this church through equally ~~xxxxxxxx~~ reprehensible means, it is believed that judgment should be unspared.

May 3, 1922. --

At a called meeting of Session in Manse, with elders John K., Job K., and Foster P. present, and with Dr. H. W. Greist is chair as Moderator.

Moderator calls attention to the ~~old time and~~ very ancient custom prevalent during the whaling season, that of the old women of the village going out on the ice, following the killing of a whale, and, as the men with their dog teams haul the meat to their homes ~~along the trail~~, these old women sit alongside the trail and in a row, flat upon the ice, and beg meat and "mukduk" (the skin of whale, regarded as a delicacy,) from each and every hauler. And to the well known fact that, from time immemorial

Extracts from Sessional Minutes of Barrow Church.

it has been considered the right of any woman thus seated alongside the trail and to whom any man hauling meat refuses to give, ~~and as a matter of fact does~~, pronounce a curse upon that man and his boat's crew, resulting from which that man and his hunting companions thereafter have no further "luck" hunting and otherwise are the victims of disaster, as it is believed by many.

Moderator calls attention to the fact that this is in direct violation of all Christian ethics, and is absolutely unworthy any Christian community. That, even tho the old woman may refrain from her ancient privilege of thus pronouncing a "curse" upon the stingy man, yet her attitude of beggary, and the well known customary right to pronounce the curse even quietly and mentally, has its unholy influence. And it is suggested that since this church has recently elected Deacons to look after the poor and aged, that the Session of this church express their disapproval of further begging by the elderly women and in this manner, and that when a whale is killed and butchered a proper share of the meat be put aside and turned over to the deacons for such distribution among the needy and aged as in their judgment may be proper and equitable.

Session discusses the matter fully and at length, old elders present being particularly severe in their denunciation of the custom long felt to be reprehensible. Session feels that plan recommended to be entirely worthy their adoption, and that it will happily solve the difficulty long recognized. Session votes that this course be announced to the congregation next Lord's day, and that any elderly woman hereafter found begging meat alongside the trail in the customary attitude be chargabl to Session for misconduct.

(Parenthetically it may be said that the congregation was visibly pleased with the "new plan", and that the deacons have very satisfactorily served in premises, that a "meat cellar," a cavern dug deeply into the frozen earth wherein meat at once freezes even in summer time, has been put at disposal of the deacons, and that they have stored a supply of whale meat therein as against the needs of worthy sick and poor throughout the year, the deacons alone having access to this supply. This cellar idea was evolved by the deacons and without suggestion on part of Session or Missionary.)

June 21, 1922.

At a called meeting of Session after Prayer Meeting, this date, at which were present elders John K., Job K., George Tooka Leavitt, Foster P., Max A., and Rexford K., and with Mr. Greist as Moderator.

Session is advised that the Bureau of Education Local Sup't has complained that two adult members in full communion of this church, namely Walter and Pato, have been guilty of conduct calculated to bring discredit upon the church, and that both men have been suspended as employes of the Reindeer Service.

or order

Walter is accused of signing another man's name to a letter calling for personal supplies such as are furnished by the Government to its reindeer herders on credit as against their wages. Walter is also said to have been sent to the village many miles by his chief herder for food supplies, and that he secured said supplies, but unknown to Mr. Nichols, the Local Sup't, left supplies in a house locally and went out on the ice whaling for some days, which jeopardised the service as well as health and comfort of his fellow herders far from the village and help.

Extracts from Minutes of Session of Barrow Church.

Tato is accused of various misdemanors calculated to bring his herd into trouble, and that in a general way he is "trouble maker" among his associates. His word has been questioned with justice, and it would appear that he has side-stepped the path of rectitude on many occasions.

Mr. J. A. Nichols, present on inviation, testifies as to these various matters.

Walter stoutly denies forgery, and accuses another herder of writing the order referred to. This count is laid on table until such time as Moderator and Mr. Nichols have opportunity to compare the writing of the two men, ~~xxxx~~ Walter and the man he accuses as guilty, with the order as preserved by Mr. Nichols. The other man is ~~xxxx~~ a baptised person.

But Walter acknowledges the guilt of going out whaling and permitting supplies intended for his associates to rest in house and await his pleasure. He also acknowledges that he went whaling without authority and without knowledge of Mr. Nichols.

Session votes to reprimand Walter for his lack of feeling for his fellows at the hrd, and for his failure to live up to the moral code as to carefulness in business obligations. He is told that the men at herd might have seriously suffered account his failure to return in time, etc., etc. Being a mature man and quite active in the church, attention is called to his position and he is reminded that he would better be a model for the younger men than careless thus. He is urged to repent his course, to call upon Mr. Nichols and to apologise, and to profess his sorrow to his associates at the herd. And that when Mr. Nichols sees fit to reinstate him in his service at the herd that he be circumspect in his duties hereafter. Walter promises, and humbly, to so do.

Tato tries in various ways to excuse himself, but he is known to ever take this course. In no sense does he acknowledge wrong doing, even when his honesty is seriously questioned and his honor reflected upon. He apologises for his course, but seems to think little of it. Tato was suspended from the herd for wrong doing one year since by a former Superintendent, but has made no improved record since reinstatement. Tato tried to sell two male deer belonging to another man, and to the Mission. Tato claimed authority to sell these deer, but owner disavows same. Tato sent a man many miles for flour and soap when Tato knew there was no flour and soap for his herd, and this to get rid of this man temporarily from herd account his dislike for the man. All this on evidence not to be questioned.

Session believes Tato worthy discipline of the Church, and votes to suspend Tato from privilege of the Lord's Table and all public participation in prayer meeting and ~~xxxxxxxx~~ other services. Tato is urged to repent his methods of life, to an appreciation of his course, and being a mature young man it is impressed upon him that his conduct is tending to demoralize other boys. The kindly stated reprimand seems to have effect upon him, and he promises voluntarily to pray much over his sins, to seek after the Lord, and to mend his ways.

x x x x

Undoubtedly, this people have a far greater fear of Session's disapproval than any course open to the Government's representative here.

They above all else feel acutely the chastisement of refusal to sit at the Lord's table.

Session is awake to their duty as to dealing kindly with these offenders, and members individually and collectively seek frequent interviews with those under discipline to the end that they may be led to repentance and taught in the way. And I believe it has a wonderfully effective influence upon those who otherwise have wandered from their spiritual privileges. Much looseness of life has been had among some of the younger members in times past, I am advised by members of Session, and it has proven hard to deal with these cases by methods adopted. Records at hand do not show that any official attention has been given to these flagrant lapses, and it may hap that carelessness to a degree has indirectly been thereby encouraged. At any rate, it is the policy to attempt to maintain a higher moral standard and by all proper means at hand. And at same time, most frequent care is had to instill by sermon and by private conversation love for the right and for right's sake. Appeal is had to the noblest impulses. And sin is denounced as sinful, and unsparingly.

Believing you would perhaps feel interested in this and in detail, I have thus given you above, which practically covers all work of this kind.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely and in His cause,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Missionary and Superintendent in Charge.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
July 12, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen/ Secy., The Bd. of H. M.,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Results of the late trapping season as shown by the fur catch brought in to local trading post unmistakably indicates the wisdom shown by those natives who went Eastward last season and the year before in search of superior trapping and hunting locations. Men locally are greatly discouraged as to trapping. Men of large experience and reputed ability brought in during the entire season in some instances none, while others caught from one to three foxes. When a native works hard from three to five months and his total receipts are from nothing to fifty dollars, or at most seventy-five dollars, and must pay those exorbitant prices for the necessities of life asked locally, it is sufficient to cause any native to seriously consider if in self defense he is not forced to desert village, church, school and home and seek out better trapping grounds.

Earlier in the year I reported that approximately seven hundred souls are now located east from Barrow, scattered between here and Demarcation Point. (some place the estimate lower,) None of these have returned to remain, altho a few have been in the village trading and visiting, but are fully intending to return and most of them have returned to their new homes. I had ventured the hope that circumstances would justify the return of the majority of these many people now lost to this village, but my hopes seem destined to perish. The native must locate where he may enjoy good hunting and trapping, and it is conclusively proven that the Eastward has that in way of promise unknown locally.

The Government is now for the first time in the history of the reindeer industry resolved to allow these people to take with them their deer. This will effectually sever the last tie, materially.

Rumors apparently well founded would indicate the further removal of others, and I would not be at all surprised to learn of from fifty to one hundred additional people leaving Barrow to seek out permanent homes East of Point Barrow and out of easy reach of Hospital and Church.

The average fur catch this season of those East of Point Barrow was far in advance of that locally. One man brought in $2,000 worth of fur. Such results mean something. Another man later reports with $2500 worth of foxes

I am writing you a lengthy letter under other cover recommending the establishment of a boarding home in Barrow for school children, hoping

you will be sufficiently impressed with my arguments to lend your influence thereto and hand my letter to the proper authorities in charge the Bureau of Education. I take it, it is unlikely our Board would consider the great expense of this undertaking at this time. The expense, at least, should be borne by the Bureau of Education, be the active managers of the institution whom they may. If, now, some such scheme may be evolved and inaugurated successfully, (and I see no reason why we may not manage it,) at least the problem confronting us as to the many children being taken Eastward will be solved in large measure. Even if schools sooner or later be built and maintained by the Bureau of Education at such strategic points as Jone's Island, Cross Island, mouth of the Colville River and at Demarcation Point, -- and it is exceedingly unlikely that four such schools would under any circumstances be established within anything like the near future, -- even so, the medical problem would not be efficiently met. And the spiritual factor would likewise be neglected in very large measure. These children ought be brought down to Barrow for a period of years at least, their parents in mean time trapping and hunting and living where they can do the best for themselves, if they will. The hope of this people lies within the children. We can but "patch" up the parents, care for them as best we can, but I stoutly maintain and challenge argument to contrary that these children claim our very best. Children when ill and at great distance from doctor and hospital suffer long ere the parents deem it necessary to seek aid, and very generally the case would prove at least hopeless ere we get it. The parents are at times more thoughtful as to themselves. I am now speaking of cases far removed from Barrow. Children should be seen early in any and all illnesses. We ought try to evolve some plan at once feasable and practicable for getting these children within reach of the Hospital. A semi-annual trip of the doctor along the coast to Demarcation Point would in large measure serve the adults, at least would help a lot, and he could send down to hospital in some manner hospital cases, chronics and surgical in character. This is my plan which comes from study of the situation and in face of all possible information to be had.

The people must follow the hunting and the trapping. At one time a missionary here is reputed to have exercised all possible influence by way of pursuading the people of Point Barrow to desert their village and move down to Barrow proper. They stuck to their vantage point for hunting and especially for whaling, and they were wise. Likewise, the people gone eastward and those who follow, will probably find their very physical existance depends thereon. Consequently, it is policy on our part to meet the emergency by covering their exposure rather than by attempting to dissuade them from this far reaching venture. If the oil business shall develop in and about Barrow to the extent that it shall give employment to many natives, perhaps then the tide will turn Southward again. When several whites were leaders in the whaling business here years since several hundreds of natives were annually employed and their livlihood was assured. They were then prosperous. Their ancient customs of autumnal hunting, smoking and otherwise preserving their meat, fish etc for the winter's consumption, was neglected, largely. They conserve little or no meat now, having forgotten how or through habit neglect the same. So fish at all are dried or smoked, and want and even dire hunger was common this last winter. These people must scatter. And they are scattering. So, wisely we will look the situation openly and frankly and prepare to meet the emergency.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Greist

Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

OCT 13 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

THE ARCTIC, THE FARTHEST NORTH MISSION IN ALL THE WORLD

Barrow, Alaska,
July 13, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Board of Home Missions,
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Not infrequently cases of physical healing occur in connection with this service along this bleak arctic coast which are of more than passing interest. These constitute some of the more encouraging factors. The true physician, the ideal medical man, that doctor who loves his profession, rarely has other than the amelioration of suffering and the successful treatment of disease and injury in mind. As he prosecutes his daily and oft times nightly round of labor he all too seldom gives thought to the material returns, financial or otherwise. However unbusinesslike it may seem to those dependent upon him, nevertheless to him the approval of his own conscience for work well done and that gratitude longed for and properly coming from those to whom he so unselfishly ministers are the most welcome of all remuneration to be had. Without these sanctifying influences he becomes a cynic early in his career, an apostate later. With them, life is sweet and his profession sacred even tho it yield him limited wealth.

Returning late one Sunday evening from my afternoon preaching and medical clinic in Point Barrow, some twelve miles distant, whence I had gone immediately following the morning service in Barrow proper, I was urging my musher and interpretor to secure from our fourteen dogs all speed possible and for two reasons. We had had no lunch at noon, our only food since an early breakfast having been a thermos of coffee, and should we arrive in Barrow without sufficient margin of time we would not only go to night service lunchless, but dinnerless as well. Fast days may conduce to piety and should, nevertheless they are not well for the arctic missionary on energetic service bent, upon the trail in low temperatures. But failure as to duty and punctuality are two evils from which we ever pray deliverance and so, we try to forget the cold and our hunger in contemplation of that portion of the days quota of evangelism yet remaining to our care, knowing that even then many Eskimo were plodding their way churchward through deep snow, babies upon their mothers' backs, older children afoot else upon the father's shoulders, all anxious lest they be late and miss some portion of the service which to a native is the acme of all calamities.

Like a wedge our dogs were cutting their way into a fog coming in from off the frozen sea, a dense and palpable fog caused by some hard-by open lead, or "flaw" in the ice, produced by the ever

changing currents which grind to powder vast fields of frozen surface, solidly frozen to a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, then permitting by some vagary this broken ice to separate and thus leave an open space, which quickly closes by "young" ice once more. A volcano in eruption can hardly darken the sky more quickly than does such a phenomena within the arctic sea, and for this reason perhaps more than account all else the ever wary native seeks to travel close to the frozen beach that he may not miss his way, the shore line being known to him as is a street to a native of any village at home. And this frozen fog, combining with the condensing breath of our many dogs, all but made our leader invisible. But our trail was unmistakable, a well packed track followingn closely the beach and much travelled.

A tent had been noted standing close to the trail as we had gone out earlier, but we had given it little thought. On returning we now came near running into it, because it like the fog and the trail was white. On inquiry I was told that a sick woman was within. Entering upon my knees, because the native tent is purposely low that the force of the winter winds may be escaped, I discovered lying upon reindeer skins stretched upon the snow within this tent an emaciated and most distressed woman of perhaps 45 years of age, in whom I finally recognised a former out-patient of our hospital clinics, afflicted with a most loathsome disease. She had markedly improved after a very short period and we had every hope of permanently curing her, but she had suddenly disappeared, leaving the village without so much as a Good bye, or a If you please, and we had lost all trace of her. But this has proven a no unusual occurrence, and we had merely to wait, there being nothing else to do. And now, here she is, dying and in a tent and within two miles of help, within a stone's throw of the frozen arctic and in mid-winter. Believing herself unable to travel further, she had begged her husband to pitch their tent alongside the trail that she might die and be done with her suffering, and obligingly her "man" had complied, and here he sat, placidly smoking and awaiting her end.

Making such examination as I could in that half-shelter and without fire, and in the semi-darkness and without light, the husband and a companion laid aside their pipes most politely during a brief prayer for the wretched woman that she might be given some little courage and hope, that grace might sustain even now, and then, with my interpreter standing without that he might hold our restless dogs and interpreting my short speech to those within, I said: "Come now, this is no place to die; get into your sled tomorrow morning and come on to the hospital where we have a bit of comfort to extend if not very real relief." I had small hope of ever seeing her alive again, so nearly dead was she and so great her suffering, but she came. And a hot bath, some hot soup, to bed between hot blankets, and cheerful faces about her, soon brought back a semblance to her old self, and she did not die then and to date is far from dead. Heroic treatment scientific in character has wrought a remarkable change in her. With tongue more than half ulcerated through at the base, with voice gone, vast ulcerated areas within nasal passages and bones of face destroyed, she is after six weeks completely healed, though not cured, and walking and dancing with the joy of life returned. She is now gone on a hunting trip with her husband, and in that same little old tent, but she is now mistress of herself once more. She promised faithfully to return for such treatment as is proper and at regular intervals, and she may.

Here is a case of paying the fiddler, aye more, the wages of sin. And it almost seems unjust. What of the conscienceless whaler, some fellow with a bottle of cheap whiskey and a pocketful of jimgling coin, who seduced her many years since? A beautiful girl, with crude ideas as to the moral code, knowing nothing of the white man's diseases, (and even now understanding them not,) with long heavy black coils of hair, with black eyes, a ruddy bronze if not olive complexion and with pink cheeks, this Eskimo belle of Barrow village twenty-five years since was an easy mark for some designing scoundrel who forthwith deceived her, deserting her after "remunerating" her as he doubtless felt with a little finery and coin of the realm. Her smile, her high forehead, her ready repartee, would suggest superior blood, and this it was which doubtless attracted in addition to her native beauty. But alas and alack, what a wreck! She is paying the wage of her error, but what of him who was a thousand times more to blame? And what a pity, childless in her advancing years, taking to her bosom a motherless boy that she might have something to mother and love, -- what a pity that an innocent child must be endangered by that love which after all is innocent. But God is good, and He it was who put it into the hearts of His children in the great "outside" world to give to these suffering people Barrow Hospital. And there are many others who if not in degree at least in kind require our help, and they are having it and with as remarkable results. Eternity alone will tell the complete story. Pen cannot do it justice. Words fail one in the attempt. We but serve and then turn our thoughts and care to another in the never ending line. Not always is gratitude ours to enjoy, and yet mayhap it is forthcoming, but quite often there is no apparent ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ in word or deed. This woman left the Hospital without saying as much as Thank you, and yet I well know she appreciates in a measure that we did for her. Our consciences approve and God approves, and so, we rest the case and forget it, and we turn our minds and heart to another.

While in Wainwright in January I heard rumors concerning an old man said to belong to Barrow who it was alleged lay suffering from a broken leg within a cheerless and cold igloo within that mysterious far inland, supposed to be "three days" from the coast. I could get no trace of any messenger who could have brought the news down to Wainwright and indeed none seemed to have brought the word. Apparently it was merely a case of that unexplained "wireless" not unknown to those who have had large experience with the Eskimo or Indian. At any rate, the message ran: "Old man -- leg broke -- can't fish -- stay in cabin all day." On returning to Barrow I had every expectation of finding him here and in hospital but what was my surprise to learn that no one in this village had heard of their fellow townsman's accident. On contrary all seemed annoyed that the news had escaped them, and to my annoyance few seemed worried about the patient himself. I sought every possible means for getting in touch with the injured party, but could find no one travelling or willing to travel in that direction. I waited, hoping every day to see the injured man brought up, ~~to the hospital~~. Finally in mid-February I had opportunity to get word to the camp, with the urgent request that the old man be brought to Hospital. And in a week or ten days here he came, lying at full length on a sled, muffled heavily in furs, padded beneath and about that pain of movement might be minimised, but nevertheless his groans were pitiful. Sixty-five years of age, a mighty hunter of the seal,

walrus and whale, inured to dangers manifold and great, and now in his old age to suffer a broken leg and upon land. -- Who ever heard of such things? This was his complaint. He had wanted fresh water fish, and so had headed a small party for that strange mysterious "no man's land," the interminable interior, the trackless in-land, and there on some river or fresh water lake he had established camp and had begun his fishing when, so unexpectedly this accident had occurred, a mere slip upon the ice, and land ice at that. His chagrin was all but laughable. But his suffering was very real as indeed it had a right to be for his leg, broken at two places below the knee, was swollen out of all semblance to a leg, that member being larger below the knee than close to hip joint, and the long neglect of the injury had accomplished much harm. Again, hot soup, hot bath carefully given, a hot bed with hot water bottles about him, and such care as could be at once givem, gave great relief, and it was comforting to see how quickly his confidence was won.

Such cases tax the skill of any surgeon, and prognosis is alwys had with caution. However, modern surgery is not what our fathers knew, and with facilities at hand we began his case, promising nothing because no promises were asked, the old man like a child being satisfied with the day and its comforts such as he could have. His yesterdays and his tomorrows troubled him not. He was very docile. And yet, he did regret the fish he failed to catch. Weeks passed, and ~~but~~ in time that man was put on crutches, cautiously lest he slip upon our polished floors and fall, but gradually he was taught the how and wherefore. And in three or four months he left hospital, walking with crutches, tis true, but without them on the sly. And to prove to us that he was justified in attempting it he stood crutches against the wall in hospital the day he left and danced a jig right there in this Presbyterian Hospital, and we chided him not nor did we frown, but on contrary we encored him and were one and all happy, even the janitor joining in felicitations extended to our Nimrod. Nor did he in words thank us on leaving. He left and with a serene look upon his old wrinkled face, but he stood tall and straight, like some young hunter, and he felt it. His looks were thanks enough for us, and we took much for granted.

These two cases illustrate much. They are not exceptional saving in particulars. They truthfully portray the problems we daily face. Others might be enumerated and told in detail, as are these, but with little added interest. The medical missionary's life is just one thing after another, and all much like, and yet nothing is exactly the same. 'Tis ever new, and ever old. One needs pray much, work much, serve much, forget much, believe much. Ours is a busy life, but withall a most happy one, and we would not willingly exchange places with any man. A friend outside, the medical superintendent of a large state tubercular sanitarium, a man doing a wonderful work for his state and for the many patients he yearly treats, a most conscientious and comprehending man, recently wrote the writer: "I would not exchange jobs with you, no, not for all the world to boot." And we said down deep in our heart of hearts, Amen.

Yours for service among the Masters unfortunates,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.
Superintendent and Missionary in charge.

Copy for E. Morgan

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 24, 1922.

Mr. Geo. T. Lund,
Woodlake, Cal.

My dear Mr. Lund:

I am in receipt of your communication of the 4th May, enclosing check for $11.20, as donation to this Hospital from your Sunday School.

You cannot know how greatly letters such as this and material evidences of the missionary spirit represented by your draft, -- you cannot realize how they inspire the missionary upon the field. To know that the "Folks back home" are backing him up with their money is almost as good as to know that he has their prayers. "Works," you know.

But all cash is handled in New York, at the Home office. Remittances should go there. And all checks such as this, specified as to the field for which it is intended, go to that field in way of supplies, etc. So, we are sending this check to the office of our Treasurer, Mr. Varian Banks, at 156, Fifth Ave., New York, and in time you will hear from him, doubtless.

Again thanking you and through you the loyal folks of Woodlake Sunday School, I remain

Sincerely your friend,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Copy for Dr. Marquis

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 24, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Bd of H. M.,
New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

Herewith letter, and check for $11.20, from Presbyterian Sunday School at Woodlake, California, by Geo F. Lund, Route "A," box 308.

Through error same was sent me.

Enclosed copy of letter acknowledging same.

Yours truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon to Dr. Marquis.

enc. 2

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug.28th, 1922.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Bd of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Referring to your favor the 14th of February, received via the BEAR this last week.

Relative to fees charged such whites as may ask my professional servies, or have hospital care , permit me to say and in addition to that letter written you and which went out on the immediate return of BEAR ere I had time to get another written for that ship. I will be guided by your views in premises as to any part of these claimed by myself. I will claim none. Directly or indirectly I will claim no personal fees. And this by way of revision of my views as result of your position in premises. I thank you for your courteous notes covering this point. As written you, I have had some several white patients, and have operated several. All were charged hospital fees, and as per agreement between Miss Dakin and the writer it was planned that 20% of the total fee would properly go to nurses for their services extra in character. And Miss Dakin did receive a total sum as reported in financial report of June 30, of $49.29. No operating fee whatsoever was charged any patient. But it was advertised that, beginning with our second year in Barrow, Aug.1st, a regular professional fee would in all cases be charged against white patients able to pay and not otherwise dependent upon this Mission such as missionaries. I hope this will put you at ease as to these various matters. I at all times stand ready quite to interpret in action your views to the extent of my abilty. If I fail, such failure will be of the head and not of the heart.

And, please Dr. Marquis, believe me as doing my utmost to co-operate fully with Miss Dakin in her difficult task, that at all times I have sought to make those burdens placed upon her as light as may be, and have shouldered as much as I possibly cam. I have put up with the crude and inefficient help of the native Helen in dressing room many times rather than ask help from Miss Dakin, and at a time when I knew she was over-burdened with her many hospital cares. It has been necessary for me at times to ask of Miss Dakin greater care as to formal case records as we must depend upon these important bed-side records of cases in many ways, and an ill kept record is no record. And in calling Miss Dakin's attention to soiled floors neglected by the help, and insanitary matters otherwise, it has been done in all kindness and with no thought of adding to her burdens. Miss Dakin however has been irritated by these things, but I have tried to believe such irritation and show of temper were due to her over-worked condition and have over-looked them. Now that we have another nurse who bids at this date to prove most excellent, I think matters will be far different and that Miss Dakin will be enabled

to have more rest and relaxation, and give more thiught and time to her duties as Head Nurse. But, understand me, I have never lost sight of the fact that she was the sole nurse, and that her duties were arduous and heavy, and have assuredly been sympathetic in premises and tried to relieve her in all proper ways and to the limit of my ability, making her work as light as may and adding not one feather's weight to her already heavy burden. This first year has proven a difficult one for all of us. But we are all hopeful and now are starting forward upon this forthcoming year with renewed faith and hope and good-will.

Yours very sincerely and for His cause

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Mr. Banks.

OCT 18 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
April 28, 1922.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D.,
General Secretary, The Bd of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

While I do not anticipate opportunity to get this letter out until the next regular mail in August, nevertheless I wish to write it while the subject matter is fresh in my mind.

I am just returned from my second evangelical trip down to Wainwright, 100 miles South. Leaving Barrow on Friday, the 14th inst, accompanied by Mrs. Greist and our four year old David, we arrived in Wainwright as the invited guests of Mr. A. J. Allen, the trader, on Sunday, the 16th inst. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomfield, connected with the local trading company, and Dr. and Mrs. Doyle of Herschel Island, here since last August account that surgery I did for Mrs. Doyle and their inability as yet to get back East, were also of the party, and an imposing caravan we made as we wound along over the ice and snow with our long teams of dogs. Tenting out one night and sleeping in an igloo as guests of a native family another night, the ladies suffered not at all from the temperature of zero and below, and our return trip was made at a time when the thermometer registered -25 and with no jeopardy to health. I had questioned the wisdom of going at this time, fearing ths social activities incident to the house party would interfere with my work, but on mature consideration yielded to the importunities of the others and especially to that of Mrs. Greist, that she might have this enjoyment, and the report which follows must indicate to you if my decision was justified.

Because of the known continued opposition and systematic antagonism to evangelism by that school teacher, Mr. E. J. Ward, (member of Buffalo, N.Y., Presbytery,) I had resolved to steer clear of that man this time and make no further attempt to work harmoniously with such an one who so violently withstood me last January. I therefore deemed it best to not use the school house for religious work if I might otherwise manage. I wished to be entirely independent. And while I formally called upon Mr. Ward and within two hours of my arrival, and proffered my services during my stay as to any and all medical and surgical cases he might desire that I see, and expressed the desire that I might cooperate with him fully as to sanitary and other problems with which he might be confronted, I nevertheless declined with thanks his offer of the school room for my purely religious work. Mr. Maguire, Sup't of the Bureau of Education for this Northern District, had just been in Wainwright and Barrow, and had further advised me as to Ward's attitude toward our Mission, and had said: "I do not blame you for not wishing to go to the school house for your services."

I held daily clinics in the school house, examining and prescribing for from ten to twenty patients daily. I saw several in their homes. I operated one serious case under anaesthesia and in Mr. Allens

kitchen, with the help of Dr. Doyle as anaesthetist and Mrs. Greist as nurse, removing two tumors from Mrs. Allen, a native woman. I also operated another case of less moment. I found two children demanding hospital care and ordered them up to Barrow, one of them having even now arrived. I gave Mr. Ward all possible help as to medical matters. Mr. Ward is an enthusiastic teacher and is interested in the general welfare of the village, but to that extent only can I commend him. Wainwright needs a medical man, at least a graduate nurse Bible trained. 'Tis an economical error far reaching in effect, that of arming school teachers with potent drugs, charging inexperienced men wholly untrained in medicine, diagnosis and therapeutics, with the health of a community on this far Northern coast. In no one thing is a little knowledge more dangerous than in medical metters. Notwithstanding the specious arguments of the Bureau of Education in defense of their position, I believe their policy a mistake and dare believe the time will come when my opinion will be vindicated. I therefore sincerely hope that the Board will favorably consider my recommendation on January mail, that a competent nurse and Bible trained and, further, one imbued with the missionary spirit, be placed at Wainwright pending the discovery of a medical man. I also would urge the wisdom and even necessity of erecting a small chapel with living quarters attached.

One elder drove me to Wainwright, and another having private business down there kindly consented to go during my stay in that village. These two elders were appointed a committee by the Barrow session to examine into serious charges which had been preferred against William Shoudla, that loyal and long time earnest Presbyterian, and as I believe a devoutly humble Christian man. He had been charged with stealing a fox from a trap. William is chairman of the Mission Committee of three, and he has been the target of attack since his appointment last January. My two elders devoted some days to a quiet searching investigation such as Eskimo know so thoroughly well how to do, reporting to me confidentially each evening and in private, and in the end the matter was strangely cleared and William stands fully exhonorated, the village and especially the Christian body again united, harmony prevails, and those seeking to wreck our mission work are brought to nought. William Shoudla stands rehabilitated with the full confidence of the Church. This matter had weighed heavily on my mind for some time, rumors of it having reached me in Barrow and one of my elders having brought me some particulars. I even then felt it to be an unjustified attack upon our work, and my prayers for divine guidance and assistance in clearing the good name of our friend are fully answered. I had felt this to be one potent reason why I should go to wainwright at this time.

In all I held eight public services during the week. I had two meetings of session. I held two services in private homes for the Christian body alone, one being for those wishing to become members in full communion. I baptised four adults, accepting them, and twenty-four other adults on confession of faith alone, into full communion. I baptised four children of the covenant. Many of these above twenty-four had been baptised years since by our Dr. Marsh else by Rev. Mr. Hoar or Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Episcopal church down at Point Hope, but none of them had been confirmed. Two others sought membership with us, but these were members in full communion of the Episcopal faith and I merely instructed them as to methods of securing their church letters.

And all this was the result of quiet, anything-but-emotional teaching, instruction in the Way, stressing the new birth but insisting only upon emphatic repentance and acceptance of Christ Jesus as our personal Savior. I carefully taught the Christian virtues, right living,

virtuous lives, proper training of children, assisting them as best I could to the solution of many peculiar problems, trying to put myself as one among them, one of them. Sympathetic appreciation of their almost universal child-like faith in God coupled with their likewise childlike readiness to yield to temptation, oft times, and remembering their peculiar temperament and their trying position as to many things, I tried hard to put myself in the position of elder brother, to teach and instruct as I believe He would do.

Communion was celebrated the last day of my work, on Sunday, the 26th inst. I left for Barrow next morning. That night, however, I had a farewell service for a few in a private home, none but members of the church being present. I then gave them a last word of counsel and encouragement, urging them to faithfulness even if persecuted by those who would break down our work, and withall strongly insisted that the church must hold high the standard of righteousness as exemplified in the individual members.

These people need a shepard. They require a leader, a teacher among them. They are daily praying for a missionary, one whom they can trust, and in this I encouraged them. They have unbounded confidence that God will soon answer their prayers. And, earnestly recommend to your Board again that, at the earliest possible moment a Spirit filled worker, one with the missionary spirit, be sent them, a woman well trained in nursing and in the Bible as well if may be, and this until such time as it shall be thought well to place there an ordained medical man. I believe an emergency exists in Wainwright, and that this worker ought be gotten there as quickly as may be, and that she be supplied with a small chapel with living quarters therein. This building need not cost greatly. I am not so sure but that every whit of the labor of construction would be donated, even that of Captain Allen, the white trader, who is a practical carpenter. The auditorium need not exceed 18 x 24 ft, and the living quarters can be partially below and above.

Pending further orders I shall hope to get down to Wainwright during the boating season, and for at least a week-end. And until I am instructed otherwise I shall try to visit Wainwright once every three months throughout the year. I believe conditions demand as much. Even after a woman missionary shall arrive on that field it may be well for me to go as often for such work as may be needed, the ordinances, supervision, encouragement, etc., etc. But I crave your valued criticisms, your instructions based on that report as adequately given above as may be.

I ought also add, I vacated Thursday of the week I was there to Mrs. Greist who held a Mother's meeting, with just 32 mothers present, 19 children, and 7 babies. She thereat spoke to them of her work for the Barrow Better Babies Club in which she is so keenly interested, an and gave them much food for thought as to child wellfare. Mrs. Doyle was also present as one helping Mrs. Greist in the Girls' Knitting and Sewing Club of Barrow, and rendered sympathetic aid. The women seemed to think it all very wonderful, but of course cannot accomplish anything without a leader. What a wonderful field a woman worker there can have! And would it not be well for such worker to first come to Barrow for a bit, to come into touch with the work here, and to secure some "pointers?"

Praying for your continued sympathetic understanding of my efforts in this vast and remarkable field, and that I may in the Master's hands be enabled to accomplish much practical good for this needy people,
I am as always

Sincerely yours for His service,

H. W. Greist

Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Dr. S. Hall Young,
General Missionary, Juneau.

P.S.-- Mr. Maguire, of the Bureau of Education, Sup't Northern Dis't, told me when recently here that this man Ward of Wainwright has recently had three natives of Wainwright write letters to the Board of Home Missions in protest against my recommendation that a missionary be sent to Wainwright and that a chapel be erected. Those letters urged that a nurse be sent them, but that they do not want a church built. Mr. Maguire tells me that the diction of the letters clearly indicated their inspiration, and that he sharply criticized Mr. Ward for his favoring said letter writing. Ward defended himself in it, and Mr. Maguire told him frankly that he could not agree with him. I publicly criticised any native who would venture to oppose the work of the church in Wainwright, and gave my reasons why said letters were believed to be ill advised. Natives generally knew nothing of them. The three authors are said to be under the influence of Ward to a great extent. It is possible that the letters will be destroyed and not reach you. If they come you will the better understand. In no sense do they rightly portray the sentiment of the populace.

H.W.G.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor the 29th March.

As to the second paragrpah, I have just written Dr. Marquis, carbon of which is forwarded to you, that I will retain no part of any fee received for professional services on this coast, directly or indirectly. And as yet I have collected none whatsoever.

At no time has it been remotely contemplated by me to charge any native a fee and then retain a portion thereof as a personal fee. I make this positive and with all emphasis -- the statement is true. And as yet no native has directly or indirectly been charged any fee whatsoever, not even for hospital services, directly or indirectly. A few of them have made donations of meat to the hospital, but personally the writer has received no donations.

Until August 1st (this present month,) no fees have been charged any white man saving a hospital fee covering room expense, etc., together with nurse's fee. I gave my personal professional services gratis to all during my first year, but advertised that after 1st inst all whites able to pay would be charged a fee commensurate with expense of maintaining a medical and hospital service on this arctic coast. And when these fees are paid in every cent will be reported to Mission treasury. They are likely to be small in in the aggregate this year account no oil men having come to this field. However, small or great, they will be reported to you in toto. And it is hoped I make myself sufficiently clear as to permit of no misunderstanding. Above all else, I came not to this coast to make money. Otherwise I would have remained at home where I was enjoying and had every reason to believe I would continue to enjoy a lucrative surgical practice in my own private hospital.
I am here to serve and be spent, and as the Master may direct through your Board. And yet, there was a time when I believed in all sincerity and truth that I would be worthy a share of this extra work and its income. The Burau of Education allows all of it to their surgeons, and it occurred to me that as the service for the whites is not primarily what I came to do, but is in addition thereto, that it would be legitimate and right that I have a share of it small or great. However, it is not worth a moment's consideration, and assuredly I wish none of it if as you claim it will prove a reflection upon this great and growing work for the Lord. I therefore am done with all consideration of it, and will as said turn over and report to the ~~XXXXX~~ Treasurer of our Board, your good self, all moneys received. So, please forget the subject ever came up between us.

I note you request that hereafter I keep separate record of expenditures for the hospital building and for its maintenance. I will do this. However, on this same mail I have letter from you requesting that no further expense be put upon the building pending further instructions from you relative to state of Commonwealth fund.

Coal sacks sent to this Northern coast in 1920 were landed at "ainwright in care the Government teacher down there. He neglected same, allowing them to lie upon the beach all winter, saving a few which the natives are said to have picked up and cared for. Them in "ainwright this last winter I tried hard to discover location of these many sacks. Mr. Allen of the trading post told me that natives used them at the mines, but the teacher there this year denied it positively. I wrote of this to both Drs Condit and Marquis and in detail. Those sacks seem to have been lost to us wholly. I regret my inability to deal more closely with this matter and answer your question: Where are those sacks? -- What use is being made of them? I think I sent all correspondence relative thereto to either Mr Marquis or to Dr. Condit.

In this connection, permit me to repeat that I have said in another letter: We are saving all sacks from coal sent up last year as against their need in getting coal from "ainwright some time in the future. These are being tied in bundles of fifty and stored in basement of hospital. Mr. Gene Gould of Seattle writes me that he is sending me another supply of empty sacks with our names written thereon. This would appear to me as unnecessary in view of fact that we are getting quite a pile of empty sacks now. However, I will care for them and assure you of my hearty cooperation to the end that our property may be cared for and conserved to th limit of good business.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Copy to St Marquis

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor April 15th, 1922.

If you will refer to my financial report for this Mission and Hospital, dated Dec.31st, 1921, you will observe two columns figures itemizing orders drawn by me to cover expenses of this work, one headed "C.S.W.& T.CO.,Inc.," and the other "B. of E."
And in that column covering orders drawn upon the Bureau of Education are three items, totaling the $36.53 to which you refer.
But this entire amount of $36.53 covers labor only, and is divided as follows: Completing hospital, $18.61, Ice and Water acc't, $2.70, and Labor on Manse $15.22.

During 1921 the accounts of hospital and mission were kept as one account, instructions from you to subdivide that,you may know expense of hospital not having been received until early in 1922.

The ice and water item would properly be divided about as follows: 80% hospital, 20% to mission.

I will carefully observe your instructions hereafter and see to it that all orders are specified, or so written that you will know for what they were drawn.

All this labor on manse was done in accord with Dr. Condit's authorization when he was here summer of 1921. Some of it had to go over into 1922, and some of it is yet to be done if done at all.

I will also seek carefully to be guided by your instructions as given in this letter in the broad matter of expenditures, but really all expenditures to date have strictly been -- or would properly be termed emergency, as I see it, and withall I am trying as best I can to practice that strict economy believed essential.

Sincerely yours,

Henry Kireman Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon to Dr. Marquis

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug.28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor the 8th of May.

I rather think the box from Dover, N.J., is not yet rec'd. Capt. Backland's ship is the one of the four which has yet to reach Barrow, and there is some danger at date of this letter that he will be unable to reach Barrow this year at all account ice conditions. The HERMAN, the BEAR, and the LADY KINDERSLEY of the Hudson Bay co., have all been here, but it is reported that Capt Backland is uneasy as to the ice hazard and may unload all cargoes down at Wainwright. The ice is very bad.

Many many mission boxes have been received. All will be acknowledged in due time and as rapidly as I can briefly write such formal acknowledgements, and all contents will be reported to you in itemized list. Miss Dakin has already been asked by me to prepare such list as she unpacks hospital supplies etc contained in boxes for hospital.

Thanking you, and with the promise to report later, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug.28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor April 25th, 1921.

The item $83.23,"repairs to manse," covers labor only, and no material, all material used being second-hand stuff gotten in manse. Material asked for was intended to be used in completing two rooms in manse never finished, (no flooring was wanted,) ceiling, side-walls, etc. The room worked on last year as per authority given me by Dr. Condit after he and Mr. Brown had inspected the proposition with me, was completed as said with second-hand material had r from tearing out certain walls improperly put in and which constituted in judgment of writer and above gentlemen very real fire menace. That room is now properly constructed and in excellent shape. The other two have as yet had no attention whatsoever and await such material as was asked for. If you understood me as asking for "flooring with which to complete attic" in manse you mistook me. That flooring was intended for attic in hospital.

If I understand you correctly, you have ordered sufficient lumber with which to complete attic. Such lumber, if it comes, will be used in doing that greatly needed work in attic of hospital. That attic is in constant daily use, and Miss Lakin and the help must needs precariously walk upon loose boards with the ever present danger of falling. That attic is our only storage space, and all food stuffs, reserve supplies of drugs, etc., much hardware, everything not in daily use is therein.

Painting, interiorly and exteriorly of hospital, done recently as per letters to Mr. Marquis, were ordered expenses, ordered by Dr. Condit when here as per instructions of Mr. Brown. Whether properly coming under head of "Completing Hospital," and properly charged to Commonwealth fund, I hardly know, but the interior painting ought be so charged for reason that Mr. Brown had not completed the painting, and some exterior work done by him at last minute after we arrived last August (1921) had to have paint, the virgin wood being as yet uncovered even by priming coat. And completion of ice-room and room adjoining awaited my attention, Mr. Brown having run out of material, and yet, I was ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ instructed by Dr. Condit to complete them. I could do but one thing - buy material from the local trading company, and some one has commended me therefor, but whether it was Mr. Marquis or Dr. Condit I know not at this time. We assuredly could not have managed without the ice-room as inadequate and inefficient as it has proven. But adjoining room is yet to be completed and because I deemed its completion of not sufficient importance as to justify the expenditure for material locally at so great cost.

As to Med's janitor wages. This wage was arranged as to amount by Rev. Mr. Condit. The writer was taken into consultation, but the amount of wage finally rested with Mr. Condit, and he it was who ordered the wage of $90 per mo. Locally, and at the trading post, men employed by the month in labor of no great responsibility perhaps are paid $40 per month and three meals per day. Med was to have one meal, and such mdse as we could sell him in way of supplies at cost to us laid down in hospital. As matter of fact, this wage always seemed to me excessive, and arbitrarily I reduced same with the employment of another janitor Feb'y 1st, 1922, to $83.33 per month. But, no Eskimo or other man in Barrow can support a family upon $40 per month. Given opportunity to go sealing or ta trapping, he thus gets his meat, the main diet, but if he have to buy it he must needs pay prices paid by whites for same meat or other commodity. No Eskimo will favor another Eskimo as to prices, they always demanding highest market ~~prices~~ price even when dealing one with another. And I discover that present janitor is hard put to it to keep his wife and two children on present wage, buying his meat as he does. Men employed at trading post fall behind in their bills and now owe large accounts to the post, held over their heads as a menace which keeps them from buying elsewhere. Mr. Condit took all these matters into consideration in arranging for the wage of $90 per month. I sought to reduce the wage to an even $1000 per year. Janitor must be a man capable of looking intelligently after dynamo, fires, and be an all around "handy man." our present man is the most capable one we have had, altho he draws wage of $83.33 only. To further reduce this wage would surely force him to withdraw and go back to hunting and trapping and with deer herds. Could we secure a single man, and that man live in hospital, eating and sleeping here, it would be different, but we have no such man, there being none on this coast capable. Could we in time secure a married man and wife, and furnish them living quarters built in connection with or hard by hospital, as recommended by me in last annual recommendations, the woman to help in various ways and the man to serve as janitor, etc., an we to feed them, it would be possible to reduce this expense acct. Present janitor as matter of fact eats two meals every day in hospital, Miss Dakin finding it better to do so. I await your orders.

We will give you itemized statement or invoice of all supplies on hands when making our next annual requisition. With this year we discovered an entire absence of many requisite articles in way of drugs, etc. For example, I found less than one quart of alcohol, a few ounces of glycerine only, less than one pint of castor oil, no Hydrochloric acid, no alteratives whatever saving one or two drugs only, but immense quantities of morphine, etc., cocaine, and other drugs rarely by me used. Possibly, and probably, much ~~xxxxx~~ disappeared during the year no physician was here. The local trader having at one time carried a supply of commonly used drugs let me have some needful articles he had left in stock and gratuitously. I imagine we will now be well stocked, and that with end of current year our requisition will be comparatively very small indeed. But we have been embarassed at times and greatly this year, and in prescribing I have been at times put to it.

It is noted that supplies sent to be used in partially paying wage of janitor and marked MED are included in consignment of sup-

plies sent hospital. They will be used strictly in accord with your wishes. And in this connection permit me to say, no janitor or other employe has been at any time paid in excess of that we at that time owed him or her, no advances have ~~xx~~ ever been made in excess of that actually then owing them, in other words. And this is and ever will be my policy under any and all circumstances

Nurses with my help will take stock of all supplies on hand at an early date and same will go to out to you first mail after completion, showing that on hands and not included in supplies ~~xxxx~~ soon to be received, we hope. Miss Dakin is even now invoicing food stuffs, dressing, supplies of various sorts, etc., but it is doubtful if this can possibly be completed ere mails go out this summer. They will follow on first winter mail. This invoice will be taken annually, or semi-annually perhaps, and same will be reported fully to you.

Yours sincerely,

Henry A. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge

Carbon to Dr. Marquis.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug. 18th, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treas., The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor March 30, 1922.

Goods being sent for use in partially paying Ned or other janitor for services, will be stored in Miss Lakin's care in hospital when received, and will be used strictly in accord with your instructions. These janitors must pay exorbitant prices at trading post for all they obtain, and it was Mr. Condit's suggestion that we pay them partially for services rendered in mdse., charging them cost thereon laid down in hospital. I will figure freight as nearly as possible at rate of $30 per ton, protecting ourselves at all hazards. This I have done in the past saving I charged a freight rate in excess of that you now give me. We are nevertheless safe as to past transactions of this sort.

As to second paragraph, I will be guided thereby at all times and under any and all circumstances. An effort has been made not only by our janitors but by many natives to live off the Mission, presuming to think that whilst we have plenty and they have little or none, we ought divide. It is, so far as I know, a peculiar feature of the Eskimo psychology. Many asked for soap, oil, coal, matches, etc., ad infinitum, all of which has been uniformly denied. - This, too, without exception. They beg of us today, but tomorrow if asked to serve us in some small matter they will charge the outside limit as to wages if permitted to so do. Great discretion and wise management is essential, which has been had to extent of my ability and without undue severity or injury of their feelings. Such presumption on their part is rapidly disappearing. For long years they have been favored as to gratuitous medicines and medical care, and it was an easy move to take, to decide that foods and supplies were theirs would they but ask. Absolutely nothing has been given away, coal, oil, anything. And none has been traded or otherwise used as barter by any one saving by Miss Lakin, as to surplus foods and traded for other foods, unused meal, or something else, traded for meat or fish.

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor the March 13th, 1922.

If you will refer to my financial report of this Hospital, and that one for the Mission, as of March 31st, 1922, and again to those reports for same institutions dated June 30th., sent you this week on a preliminary mail going out on S.S.A.R, you will observe I am since beginning of current year keeping account of all coal used and as carefully as may be. It had not been suggested to me on arrival here, and in face of many many new duties and stress along many lines it was over-looked. On my own initiation I began it with January 1st, 1922, and aim to continue. I now have all coal under lock and key whereas during latter part of 1921 much was of necessity placed in open for want of storage room. This has been removed to cover since room accrued. It is exceedingly difficult to secure cooperation on part of church janitors as to number of sacks used, and since janitors are changed weekly, the membership taking this service by turn, it makes it doubly so. However, I am to the utmost watching this matter since they must come to me for key to the church coal house. I will continue to report quarterly.

I also think we will cut the total amount used to less than 100 tons annually. I so told Mr. Condit on my arrival, that in my opinion we would be able to reduce the 100 tons supposed to be sufficient for one year. I told him then that I would try to make th the 200 tons sent us last us three yrs., but he questioned my ability to so do. Much of the winter we had but one of the two hospital furnaces in commission, but even so some of the hospital rooms were too cold and in fact few if any of the rooms were sufficiently warm. For that reason Miss Lakin asked for some coal-oil heaters this year, hoping to economise on coal. At other times both furnaces failed to maintain a degree of heat believed proper and right.

The coal coming this year will be stored, and the reinforced upply will be used as economically as is possible.

In this connection, all sacks from those emptied are being saved and it has been thought that on occasion these could be sent to Wainwright and re-filled. I note you are sending us other sacks. In my mind there is some question as to the necessity of this expense, in face of the many sacks we will have emptied here. However, all sacks will be conserved as against possible future need.

In this connection, there is some question now as to whether Capt. Bartlett in Rockland's ship the C. H. Holmes will be able to reach Barrow. The ice pack is again in and solidly upon this coast and for miles out. The three ships came in last week and unloaded such cargo as was desired, the HERMAN, the BEAR, and the Hudson Bay Co8s boat the LADY KINDERSLEY, but they were greatly menaced by the ice and did not remain a minute longer than necessary, the LADY KINDERSLEY being caught for 48 hrs much to her anxiety, but getting out later. It is our information that the Captain of the HOLMES is considering unloading all his cargo down at Wainwright which fact, if fact, gives us no little concern as all hospital supplies are thereon. The HERMAN captain, Pederson, seems a most capable arctic sailor, and blasted his way for miles through pack ice.

However, we will hope for the best. We of course have sufficient coal to last us this next year at any rate. But the food stuffs will not do so. And we would be unable to buy locally. The trader's stuff is also on that C. H. HOLMES.

I may be able to reassure you by a short note at last minute after HERMAN returns from far east (Bank's Land,) where she has gone from here on trading expedition and whaling. She calls for mail en route out. This may be as late as Sep.15. I am getting all mails ready so far as I am able. In mean time, the HOLMES may find a way to get in.

Yours sincerely,

H. T. G.

Henry T. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Wales Bd

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.1st, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

When I said, referring to the proposed hospital for Wales: "I will guarantee to build and equip it for $10,000," that was no idle boast. You probably thought differently.

A Mr. Frank Miller, of Teller, in 1921 took over from certain receivers of tin mining companies at "Tin City," -- five miles south from Wales, valuable property in way of buildings. One house alone has 14 rooms therein, an office ~~building~~, kitchen, laboratory, sleeping rooms for officials and office men of the defunct mining company, with cooking ranges, beds, tables, bureaus, etc., etc. That house is well lighted with double glazed windows, and is with-all well constructed and in excellent condition. Mr. Miller found it a "white elephant," and offered the whole works to me for $600 cash. -- six hundred dollars, I say. I could not get into communication with you, and so was forced to let it go.

Natives in Wales bought it and at that figure, paying for same with deer. They cannot manage it. And it can be bought from them. Some windows and some of the property has been salvaged by them, however. I had in mind buying from them, tearing down this building moving material to Wales, and from it constructing the proposed hospital.

The Government now owns, some few miles North from Nome, an abandoned school house, used formerly by the ~~Schime~~ Methodist Mission. It is a two story edifice, and could be bought from the Bureau of Education after certain "red tape" were had with Congress. It would sell very cheaply, and it, too, could be salvaged for material needful.

This, by way of reminiscence. It perhaps will amount to nothing now, but I am seeking to defend my quoted statement.

Yours very truly,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon, Mr. Banks.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.4, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Bd. of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Enclosed herewith check by The Liebes Company for $25.90, representing sale of whale-bone donated at our last church collection (July 2d,) and just sold.

In this connection please say, Is it incumbent upon those organized churches which I serve in this Mission that they remit the whole of such moneys as they may raise by regular church collections, or otherwise, to your Board? In other words, have they the right to appropriate any portion of these moneys to legitimate church expenses?

I believe I understand Presbyterian Law governing mission churches as to their finance, etc., as managed in the states, where said mission churches are always to a greater or less degree, perhaps, self-supporting, but as to the Alaskan churches I am not advised. I would be pleased to have your explanation.

The session of this Barrow church voted to buy through Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis sufficient individual glasses for communion service, 150 or thereabouts, it being desired that these small cups and trays holding same be the sole purchase, all other parts of the communion service being now here. And it was desired that sufficient money to cover cost thereof be had from such funds as are being remitted to you as Treasurer of the Board, these moneys representing their collections undivided as to any minister's salary, church expenses or benevolences.

Thanking you for a ruling, or explanation, I am

Yours very truly,

H.W.G.

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Encl. draft
$25.90.

Copy to Dr Marquis

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.4, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to "Incidental Expense Requisitions" enclosed, covering expenditures of Barrow Hospital and of this Barrow Mission.

I understand that these are to go direct to your office, and with carbon to Dr. Marquis, and that they do not go to General Missionary, Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young, at Juneau. This is my course.

I would call your attention to fact that requisition for Hospital wages is for actual sum paid, but that part has been paid in cash through the Trading Co., and part by supplies and hospital equipment (skis, for instance,) and that these facts are covered in financial statements for the two quarters covered by these requisitions. Possibly I am in error in this matter, but know not how else to make my records straight here.

These two requisitions cover actual expense of maintenance of Hospital, and of Mission, for periods covered, January 1st, 1922, to June 30th, 1922, respectively.

I am sending you one copy and am under separate cover directing one to Dr. Marquis.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I am

Yours very truly,

H.H.G.

Henry H. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon to Dr Marquis

ncs.

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.2, 1922

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

I have given to the Cape Smythe Whaling and Trading Co., (Inc.) of Barrow draft on the Board for $916.13, which covers orders given on that firm by Miss Dakin and the writer, and paid by them between January 1st, 1922 and June 30th, 1922, as per their request.

In financial statements of this Mission and this Hospital for quarters ending March 31st and June 30th, respectively, 1922, you will observe that totals of orders drawn on this above firm amount to $975.56. The apparent discrepancy between this total of orders drawn and the total of orders paid and for which draft is issued is explained by fact that holdres of these orders sometimes do not present them promptly, in fact notwithstanding my urgent appeals otherwise they at times carry them for many weeks.

And all moneys paid out as represented by this above draft are for matters as specified in said financial reports for March 31st and June 30th.

On every order written by writer, (and he is insisting that same be done by Miss Dakin,) notation is made in ink as to matter said order covers. These orders are all on file in my office.

Enclosed find vouchers to cover. These vouchers, however, will cover orders written by this office and by Miss Dakin during these first two quarters, rather than checks as paid. A special effort will be made ere close of the year, Dec.31st, to have all outstanding orders presented and paid, that the year may close with books of this Mission and those of the Trading Company in agreement.

Trusting this is entirely satisfactory, I remain

Yours sincerely,

H. H. T.

Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Encs.

Carbon for D. Marquis

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

OCT 31 1922

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.5, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

My fears as to our supplies aboard the C. S. HOLMES and the FOX, while expressed as grave in former communications, seem to be fully materialized and therefore justified. THE BEAR and the HERMAN, as said, arrived some two weeks since, discharging mails and my personal supplies. And we have hoped and prayed as to the HOLMES. Now comes a little two masted power boat from Wainwright en route to Bank's Land and says: "The HOLMES and the FOX unloaded their full cargoes at Wainwright the 3d inst and turned tail and left for the states."

The little boat left immediately account ice hazard here and is en route to far Eastward. It is hoped he may pick up Capt. Pedersen in HERMAN and notify as to fate of cargoes billed for Barrow but unfortunately now on beach in Wainwright. It is also hoped that the HERMAN will at once turn about and come to this coast, taking on the supplies at Wainwright and bringing them to Barrow. And it is believed that Capt. Pedersen will do that very thing. However, if ice conditions forbid his undertaking it at that time, -- and it will be ten days presumably at earliest ere he can get back here, and from Eastward where he now is, -- and in face of fact it would mean his tarrying in these waters until October 1st, then it is up to me, I assume, to attempt to solve the involved problems as best I can.

The Hospital can run not much longer, Miss Dakin tells me, on supplies in hand. The Trading Post ~~would~~ may send dog sleds to Wainwright for the goods shipped to them and on the FOX. And early last evening I called a special meeting of my Session and laid before them my problem. Eight men were present, and they have large influence with natives on this coast. I asked their cooperation to the end that I may be able to command at least my share of the native sleds in getting such portion of our supplies as may prove absolutely necessary to the continuation of our hospital work. And they enthusiastically promise me their undivided support. I well knew that the Trading Post would seek to command every sled on the coast, and would use them for some time. This will entail expense, will mean 5¢ the pound for all goods brought, but -- what else can I do? Even so, if the HERMAN goes to Wainwright and takes on board our supplies and delivers them here, that also will prove expensive in that lighterage was had in putting them ashore at Wainwright, lighterage again will be charged loading them, and for a third time in unloading over treacherous ice here. So, it appears "six of the one and half a dozen of the other." I will under the circumstances leave no stone unturned in my effort to get our precious fright to Barrow and well housed.

If the man on the firing line may presume to suggest to those at the "base," it would be merely this: That it may prove the wiser plan to entrust freight for this far North to the more experienced, reliable and trustworthy HERMAN rather than to Captain Backland who has before now proven a "quitter." Capt. Pedersen knows this ice and this coast as few others do, and he rarely runs up the white flag. Having a power schooner and with new and strong engines therein, he has the natural advantage over a sailing craft. However, this is beside the point as to present emergencies. I am here to do and to serve, and I will do the best I can under these circumstances.

If the Government coal on board the C. S. HOLMES (or that coal which was aboard her,) fails to reach Barrow then again the schools locally cannot be maintained this winter, and it will be necessary for us to care for the needs of the teachers as to their home in way of fuel. But I will not permit our coal to be used for school purposes unless an order to said effect shall be unexpectedly ly received from your Board. As detailed in another letter I am even now under criticism from Mr. Lopp of the Bureau of Education for having not come to the rescue last year and permitted the school to use of our coal. Nevertheless, unless I am over-ruled by you, or specifically ordered to another course, I shall not give coal for school purposes. The Trading Post is now out of coal, and must burn what they can get in way of drift wood, lumber in hands, etc., etc., provided the HERMAN does not bring up those supplies now lying on beach in Wainwright. I am trusting to heavy moral pressure, therefore, on part of the Trading post towards inducing Capt. Pedersen to do his utmost to "carry on" the work left undone by the two schooners, the FOX and the C. S. HOLMES, so ingloriously deserting and running to believed safety.

I am preparing this letter as against the outgoing mail. If the goods are brought up on the HERMAN I will add a note -- if not, you will know I am standing by the guns and doing my "level best". Please, therefore, believe me earnestly striving for the best good. And may your criticisms of any mistakes I may ~~[illegible]~~ be thought guilty of making, ~~may they~~ be tempered with mercy. One cannot always see very far and without telegraph lines, without phones, and without special delivery post.

An epidemic of Influenza with several cases of pneumonia among children is now on, and we are very busy in hospital. We cannot afford to close down. The new nurse came just in time, thanks be to the Lord who is always on time.

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbon to Mr. Bowers

You will of course understand that the plan to send for supplies by dog sled is held in abeyance until such time as we know that the HERMAN cannot bring them.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AND HOSPITAL OF BARROW

OK

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.6, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec., The Bd of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marwuis:

You ask relative to a box mailed to us from Dover, Del., and due to arrive on this mid-dummer mail, just in.

I regret to have to advise that the box did not come. I did however have a letter from a Mrs. G. R. Buck, of 103, So. Morris St., Dover, advising that the box had been sent, with tea, ginghams, etc. I am addressing her a kindly note, thanking her for her interest, etc., and advising that the box may possibly have been delayed down coast. I have letters relating to three other parcels of merchandise sent us by friends in the states which have yet to put in an appearance. It is possible that Mrs. Buck's package is one. Certainly it is not here. We have carefully gone over those rec'd time and time again, and asked Miss Dakin to use particular care to look for it, and she has, and reports it is not in Hospital.

Mrs. Greist has many boxes from friends in Indiana, many from Indianapolis Presbytery, containing materials for use in her BETTER BABIES CLUB, and with her clubs of girls, old worn garments, new materials to be made into various children's garments, etc., etc, and in all thirty some odd boxes have been received in responce to e her appeals to Indiana friends, either directly or through Rev. Dr. Backemeyer, our old pastor, and now Synodical Sup't of Home Mission work. My ~~sisters~~ sister in Indianapolis has also been called to read extracts from personal letters to her from myself, to various church organizations in Indianapolis, and while she is not a Presbyterian (a Quakeress, rather,) yet she has nobly responded and is likely to become assimilated, telling me in a letter that she is getting the fever an is likely to go on the lecture platform in behalf of Presbyterian Missions. Mrs. Wm. N. Wishard, wife of a long time personal friend and surgeon, has interested herself particularly, and sends to Mrs. Greist personally six or seven large boxes of materials of all sorts for her work among the poor, the women and children of the village. Such things as can better be used in Hospital will be turned over to Miss Dakin, and there will be much. All this, as far as is practicable, will be reported to you in time, but as yet there is no time nor will there be ere mails leave.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Copy of this to Mr. Baker.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

OCT 31 1922

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.7, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Bd. of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Please note attached correspondence and return such portions ~~are~~ should be kept in file locally.

Expense of jurat in making affidavit to invoice of narcotics on hands was $1.50 which is paid from mission treasury here, and will be reported in regular way with end of quarter.

I note from letter of Collector of Revenue at Tacoma that he has forwarded blanks for applications of license to 156 Fifth Ave. I assume therefore that that important matter was attended to. I suggested that course to him in pursuance to your suggestion of last year. These applications must be made annually, and ordinarily licenses must be publicly displayed in office of Hospital and that of the physician.

I hope no complications will arise from my enforced delay in getting out this invoice. Blanks came in on late mail, ten days since, and I return same properly made out and by return mail.

Thanking you, beg to remain

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.d,
Superintendent and Missionary in Chg.

Enc.3.

Copy to Mr. Thompson

OCT 31 1922

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Copy for Superintendent

Barrow, Alaska
September 10, 1922.

Mr. Lewis Tungwenok,
Elder, The Wales Presbyterian Church,
Wales, Alaska.

My dear friend Lewis:

Sad news comes to me relative to Arthur Nagozruk. It is told me by a white man that he has again been guilty of wrong doing. And because you are an elder in Wales Church, and because you are I believe a careful man, I am writing you in confidence. I am no longer in charge of the Wales Mission, nor am I in authority there, but as I am the only presbyterian minister missionary in Northern Alaska and within ready reach, and because of my acquaintance with local conditions in Wales, I therefore am writing you. I wanted much to go to Wales when I heard of these serious matters, but it is impossible to go and get back to my important work here and within reasonable time. I felt that the Wales people needed help and at once. So, I have had to leave it all with God and in prayer, and have asked Him to guide and assist you through His Holy Spirit and give you wisdom.

You and Jesses are elders. Under Presbyterian law, elders have ruling over-sight, that is charge of the members as to things spiritual. A minister is always head of the elders, and a minister is a teaching elder. When you were ordained an elder in company with Jesses Kayasuk, you and he promised God and the church to study the peace, unity and purity of the church. And that means this, that you, look well into all matters which effect the church and its members in a religious or spiritual way, that you are to set a godly example to all members, to live such good lives that others seeing your good works (deeds) will glorify God by trying to live as do you, and that you will give good advice to members, that you will visit those who make mistakes and talk with them, that you will pray for and with them, that you will try to bring them back to right ways, and that you assist (help) the minister or missionary in all his work as far as you can. When there is no minister or missionary in charge, then the elders have even more responsibility because there is no minister with you to tell you what to do or how to do it. And so I am writing to you and will try to give you some suggestions at this time. I know you wish help.

The elders cannot hold a church trial, or ought not, when there is no minister there to act as moderator (president.) You can only talk to the person who is said to be guilty of wrong-doing and try to settle things in a quiet way, and pray with him and pray with the church members, and encourage the faithful ones to hold fast to God and be faithful. If the guilty man is holding some office in the church, and has been talking to the people and trying to preach to them, it is your right and privilege to ask him to quit it

until some Presbyterian minister can get there and help you.

But you and Jesse can do great good at this time and in a quiet way as I have told you. You must use good judgment and be careful. If you are not sure that Arthur has done wrong, then use more care. Even if Arthur acknowledges his wrong doing, if he confesses it to you, even then it is your duty to insist that he cease (quit) his public church work until such time as the people again have confidence in his repentance and godly life. But this is the second time he has done wrong -- it is the second time provided he is guilty this time. And for that reason he should prove by his life and for quite a time, too, that he is striving to live as his Master, the Lord Jesus who is the great Head of our church, wants him to live. A man who talks to the people and gives them advice, who is a leader among his fellows in the church, must live very carefully and if he does not do so then the people become discouraged and that man would do great harm. Remember, we are all human and that we one and all have our weaknesses, and that all are subject to great temptation at times, but God's workers must live blameless lives, pure lives, lives such as Jesus lived, and if they cannot do it then they would better quit their public work for God until they have repented and prove to the people for a time that they are living right. This you ought tell Arthur. Do not scold him. Do not speak harshly to him. Go to him kindly and with all love in your hearts, but speak plainly and firmly, and then let him know that you are his friends and that you are praying for him.

The Board of Home Missions in New York has been sending to Arthur a few short sermons written out, so he can better talk to the people. I think he will turn these over to you. Take these and study them and read them carefully so you can understand them, and then you and Jesse will have to take charge of the services on Sunday until the Church outside through the Board in New York can send you a missionary. Be faithful. Be true to God. For Jesus' sake, do your duty. Do not be afraid. The Lord will bless you and help you, and if you will pray for help and wisdom the Holy Spirit will surely show you the way at this time. Live close to God. Pray much in private. Study His word the Bible. Read good books. Visit the people in their homes when the man and his wife are both there and talk to them about their souls wellfare. Encourage them and teach them and lead them. In this way you will do the work of an elder and your reward when Jesus comes will be great.

I regret I cannot go to help you. I wish to do so very much. The Board of Home Missions is doing its best to find you a good missionary doctor and preacher. They will send him as soon as they can find one. They do not wish to send you a poor one, or one who is not suitable. They are therefore waiting to find a good one, one who will teach you and lead you and help you. So, hold on fast to that which is good and pray.

Read this letter to Jesse. If you do not fully understand me, then take this letter and you and Jesse go to see Mrs. Christensen at York, that christian woman, who will tell you all about what I mean. And may the Lord Jesus help you and bless you. Mrs. Christensen will read this letter and explain it to you. You can trust

her in this matter for she is, as you know, a friend to the natives and a friend to our mission in Wales. She will advise you in line with my letter.

Remember, I do not know if Arthur is guilty this time or not. I do not pass judgment upon him. I cannot do that. I merely say, under these unhappy circumstances, if the people believe hi guilty, ~~xxxifxhexxanfessesdxixguiltyxxhen~~ then he would better take a back seat until the people are sure that a mistake has bee made and that he has been grossly wronged. It will do no harm for him to quit his church work for a time even if he is innocent. But if he confesses his guilt, or if there seems to be evidence against him of serious nature, then surely he must not longer take a prominent part in your services. This is the law of the church, and you cannot do other than carry it out in absence of a minister.

May the Lord bless and guide you with much blessing, is my prayer.

We are well, and my work is being blessed of God. Our great hospital is doing a good work for God and the people. The Master is owning and blessing His work on this Northern coast. And I am very happy in serving Him and this people. But my heart goes out to you in your time of trouble, and I wish I could help you.

Mrs. Greist joins me in love to you and your good wife. Remember us kindly to Adele, and ask her for me to be faithful in her work as deaconess. The Lord bless and the Lord save you is my prayer. Little David is very well.

Your sincere friend,

H. W. G.

Henry W. Greist,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge

Carbon for Dr. Marquis

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
September 8, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks:
Treasurer, the Bd of H.M.,
New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

I enclose herewith invoices of stock on hands as to food stuffs in Hospital, and of oils, gasoline, kerosine and Engine Oil.

Invoices of medicines on hands, etc., etc., must be deferred until next mail, and it is hoped that they will be gotten ready for the November 15th.

The rush and demoralization icident to incoming of one immense mail, the only one of the year bringing parcel post, coupled with the arrival of Miss Mueller who as yet is not fully conversant with stock, the hard work made by many patients in hospital, every bed being full and some seriously ill, not to mention the great array of correspondence claiming prompt attention, -- all this has caused me to have to defer completion of invoices asked for.

Miss Wakin has immediate charge of drugs, medicines, and all surgical supplies, and because we have no one room in which they may be stored, ~~and~~ and because they are scattered about the ~~entire~~ building, Miss Wakin must assist in this important stock-taking.

All new supplies, as stated in another communication, are down coast and on the beach in Wainwright, the HOLMES having so unloaded them. And because they cannot get here for a bit, it is believed stock-taking of materials and supplies on hands will prove an easy matter after out-going of mails, and when the work in hospital is a little lighter, and before arrival of new supplies. Invoice is also being prepared of all new dressings, surgical supplies, etc., rec'd from private parties as gifts to this institution and on this mail.

Thanking you for your patience, I am

Yours truly,

Henry A. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Encl.2.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Invoice of Oils, Gasoline, Kerosine, and Lubricating Engine Oil on hands, September 1,st, 1922.

Kerosine - - - - - - - - - -	64 cases,	10 gals each,	or 640 gallons.
Gasoline - - - - - - - - - -	24½ "	10 " "	or 245 "
"Zeroline" Engine Oil - -	2 "	10 " "	or 20 "

H W G

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Miss. In Chg.

OK

OCT 31 192[illegible]

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
September
Eleven
Nineteen Twenty-two

Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

When Dr. Condit came North in 1921 he made arrangements with Mr. M. B. Summers, Meteorologist, at Juneau, to have turned over to Miss Dakin the work of this local Weather Bureau when Mrs. Bloomfield should leave Barrow for the states this summer of 1922.

But Miss Dakin later decided she did not wish to serve as local observer account the amount of clerical work involved and time required. Then it was that Mrs. Greist sought the appointment and has had the work turned over to her.

It gives her a small income and is a source of pleasure as well. And because it does not interfere with any duties required of her by your Board, and no one suffers in consequence of her application to extent required, it is believed no possible objection can be had thereto. Her work with the Mothers, babies and the girls of the village, and responces to all emergency calls at the hospital, will continue as in the past. She does the work without my help.

Respectfully yours,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Mr. Banks

OCT 31 1922

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

Barrow, Alaska,
September 11, 1922.

Mr. Arthur Nagozruk,
Wales, Alaska.

My dear friend Arthur:

I wish you would go get your Bible and turn to Romans 12: 1, and after reading that turn to 1st Cor., 9:27, and read it also and carefully. Do that before you read my letter. It will help you to understand me.

I was made very sad recently on receiving a letter from a white man in which he told me that you are accused of being intimate with a young girl in Wales who is about to become a mother. It is said she names you and another married man in Wales, with both of whom she has been on intimate terms.

That word comes to me as a distinct shock. After your former fall from rectitude, after you confessed your sin to me, and after going on your knees with me and to God and confessing to Him your sin and pleading for forgiveness, and promising Him and me that you would make every effort by His grace and help to lead a correct life, a godly one, one above reproach, -- after all this I had so great faith in you and trusted you would through the Master's help prove faithful to Him and to your wife and children. And even now, Arthur, I am trying hard to believe it all false, that a terrible mistake has been made, that you are innocent of this awful thing.

You have been put in more prominence as to the church work since I left there, and because our Board of Home Missions could not find a suitable missionary to send to your people. Your education and experience in church work caused Dr. Marquis to write you and to send you such helps in way of short talks to the people, good books, perhaps, etc., all of which he urged you to use for the public good, and doubtless gave you much good advice, urging that you be faithful to the Savior and to His church. Your responsibility was therefore increased, and the Lord expected much from you, and your friends had a right to expect great things from you. And I know of much good you did. I learned of your work in Shishmareff. I have heard that men and women gave their hearts to God, were born again through your efforts, and so, I know that the Lord owned and blessed your work for Him. All this should have caused you to walk the more circumspectly, carefully, cautiously. In all you did and said you should have tried to be an example to the others. Your opportunity was great. God put you on trial. And now, I very much fear you have seriously injured your opportunities for usefulness

I do not judge you, nor can I. I do not know that you are guilty of this sin. I even hope you are innocent. And I sincerely hope you can clear yourself. The man of God must keep himself free

from the very appearance of evil. Good men ~~xxxxxxx~~ are at times persecuted, and evil men strive to do ~~the work of~~ the church an injury through attacking the characters of God's servants, and our Lord Himself on one occasion said of these things: Blessed are ye when men shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my name's sake." The question hangs on that one word "falsely." You are accused. - Is it false, or is it true. If it is true, then the promise falls and is not meant for you. If it is false, and if you are striving to serve your Master even at this time then you have the promised blessing. You alone know, and it rests between you and your God.

Even tho you are falsely accused, while the people believe you guilty, (and you cannot blame ~~for~~ them for believing it easily and because you two years ago fell into this same sin, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and because you then made a public confession,) -- while the people believe you guilty you should no longer stand before them and try to teach. You must sit in a back seat for a time and until you are able to prove to them that you are innocent of this great sin and are yet worthy their trust. This would be the better way, and is the law of the church. And I am sure you will understand/

If you are guilty, and you well know if you are, then surely you have no right to presume to stand before God's people and tell ~~them~~ them of the way of life. You have no right to attempt to talk to them of "righteousness, temperance and judgment to come." You must at once leave to others that work.

I am no longer in authority in Wales mission. But because I am the only Presbyterian minister in this portion of Alaska and within easy reach, I am addressing you in this serious ~~matter~~ time and as to this affair, and as a minister of God. I urge you to ponder well your position. I ask you to again go before God and on your knees and talk it over with Him. Study well your Bible as to this matter, and seek for His forgiveness. Then humble yourself before the people whom you have so grievously wronged, if you have indeed done this thing. But do not ask them to again re-instate you in their confidence at once. You must prove by a life of right living and careful christian conduct and for many months that you have really repented. They cannot be asked to take you at your word, not this time. You must prove it to them. They may forgive you, and believe you honest, and that you will try, but it is their right and privilegt to know that you are measuring up to that professed repentance ere they can be expected to listen to your advice and teaching and from the pulpit, and Sunday School class as teacher.

I am ~~xxxxx~~ speaking in all love and kindliness, but I am spa speaking as I believe the Master would have me speak. I cannot excuse sin, and I must be frank and honest with you in its condemnation. We cannot compromise with evil. The man of God must seek to measure up to that high standard of right living set before us as an example by our Lord Himself. "Let this mind be in you which was in Christ Jesus." He was tempted, yet without sin. You have been tempted, and you know if you yielded or no. May the Lord have mercy on you and lead you through His spirit back to Him, is my prayer. Confession of your sin, repentance of your sin, turning around and facing toward God and with your back to all evil, that is your only course. May the Lord bless and guide you in this.

My heart goes out to your people in Wales. If I could have gotten down to Wales and been assured of being able to return to my post here and soon, assuredly I would have gone at once on hearing of these serious charges against you. But I cannot leave this far North and expect to return within reasonable time.

I am therefore writing Lewis as one of the two elders, and in confidence, suggesting a course pending a visit from some Presbyterian minister. You well know that the session of our churches are in authority over the people, the Minister and the elders. Because there is no minister in charge temporarily, therefore the two elders will have to assume charge of the services, and appoint some some one to read the Scriptures or to talk to the people on Sunday. If you have received from Dr. Marquis books, or short sermons to be read to the people, or other helps along this line, I suggest that you turn these over to Lewis and Jesses, as elders. You perhaps have already found this wise. If you have already done it, it is well. You should attend church as you can, and devoutly. You should keep yourself strictly in the back-ground, as said. Seek humbly for God's blessing and through a repentant spirit and humble attitude toward God and your fellows. Do not try to dictate to the others for a time. Wait. Unless the Session acting independently and with no Minister there as Moderator shall ask you to resign as President of the Board of Trustees, I see no immediate reason why you should do this. Your business ability is appreciated by the Board of Home Missions. We but ask that you look well after the property interests of the church as in the past. Be strictly careful in business matters as heretofore. Of this I am assured. And I am also sure you will try hard to prove worthy that trust we yet seek to place in you.

In all this I am speaking for the moment. When Dr. Marquis has time to write you it is possible, of course, that he will ask something else of you as is his right. I am writing because I can get letters to you before he can possibly do so and perhaps fr some months first. His orders and instructions will stand as against mine. He is in supreme authority.

Write me, Arthur, and freely. And believe me, your friend always, and with a prayer for you and your good wife.

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

OCT 31 1922

MISS F. C. DAKIN
POINT BARROW
ALASKA

Sept. 18, 1922.

Dear Dr. Marquis, -

Our supplies are being unloaded from the Herman. It left here for Wainwright at six o'clock Friday evening and got back early this morning. Capt. Pederson is certainly making us pay dear for our things. I hear that the new school teacher in Wainwright took care of our things while they were there.

When the Herman came from the east she brot a white woman from Herschel Island, wife of the police inspector. She had a minor operation that same day and they are leaving tonight on

the Herman to go outside as there is no way now of getting back to Hersch Island. The Doyles, here last year, came from Herschel Island. Mrs. Nichols, of the school, says Barrow is the health resort for Herschel Island.

Just wrote this to let you know our food was here, for maybe Dr. Grist will not get a letter written to you.

Think I will have a few good pictures for you in the next mail.

Sincerely

Florence E. Dakin.

Ok Banks

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.18, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec. the Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

I am sending by Capt. Pedersen in the HERMAN our "Evinrude" 3½ h.p. outboard motor, magneto and automatic reverse. This motor has never given any satisfaction whatever since my arrival. As reported to you at the time by both the writer and by Rev. Dr. Condit, this motor shipped to Dr. Soence, was unpacked by Mr. Eide after Dr. Spence left, and was used almost constantly by Eide in hunting and pleasure riding during July, 1921. And like all else that man got his hands on, he left that motor hopelessly wrecked when he was ordered discharged. Mr. Brown put the motor in the hospital and locked it up, but Eide took it out late at night and continued to use it, and now -- for legitimate mission use it is no good.

I am asking the Captain to deliver it to the western "Evinrude" representative salerooms in San Francisco and for repairs. It is hoped they may be able at small expense to put it into condition again. And I have asked Capt. Pedersen to return it to us with another year.

In this connection, Capt. Pedersen tells me that he believes he can secure for us a small boat suited to these waters, with an in-board motor of excellent type, at small additional cost, taking in this motor at $100 thereon. He made me this offer today, but as I have no authority to make such deal I am referring same to you.
You will remember that I reported to you fact that the Bureau of Education are making me a present of $100 for work among the sick at Point Barrow which the Superintendent insisted is intended for my pocket only. However, I told you in reporting same that that $100 would be turned back into this work in some manner. If now you see fit to allow us to trade in this wholly bad "Evinrude" type of motor on a boat and motor ~~in-board~~ of suitable type, the "Evinrude" to be taken in at $100 as per Capt. Pedersen's offer, I will gladly donate this $100 thereto. That will make $200 payment on the motor launch. Capt. Pedersen cannot now give me figures on complete boat and motor, but promises to bring it to me freight free. This was his voluntary offer today. It is now up to you to reject same or take it up with Capt. Pedersen this winter.

Sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy Mr. Banks.

THE MISSION OF BARROW

OCT 31 1922

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep.18, 1922.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Just a hurried word, during the last few minutes ere sailing of HERMAN southward, the last chance to get mail out until winter.

All goes well. The Lord is indeed "on our side" in that He has so graciously seen to it that we have our greatly needed supplies for maintenance of this great work. Prayer and faith and faithfulness continue to get results. My faith in Him daily increases. He has so signally answered prayer and so often when we were apparently face to face with an insurmountable obstacle of first order. And here is another instance. But we always work hard and faithfully to bring about that which we feel is so essential, but then, when we are through, He takes a hand.

On the HERMAN was brought down to us from Herschel Island the wife of Inspector Wood, of that Northern district of Canada, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. She was in a most critical condition. I operated that same day and she is making an uneventful and happy recovery. She and the Insector with their 4½ yr old child will go out on HERMAN as they cannot return to the far eastward at this season. The Inspector will have to return to his post via Fairbanks and overland this winter some time. This now is the second case operated by me and cared for in our hospital from the Royal Mounted Police force, and they are most appreciative. Dr. and Mrs. Doyle returned to Canada via Nome and on BEAR. The Doctor could not hear from the Canadian authorities as to his orders, and so took no chances but went home via Ottawa, but on the BEAR came mail from that Department for him, and the Inspector tells me that Surgeon Doyle was being ordered back eastward on the LADY KINDERSLEY. So, matters cross and become yabgled in this far North, and now he too must lose another year or greater part thereof because he could not get important mail. I am merely charging the INspector for hospital room, anaesthetic and Operating room. Our new nurse, Miss Mueller, gave a very nice anaesthetic to Mrs. Wood. I am pleased with her work and with her personality. She gives every promise of measuring up with your fondest hopes.

Pray for us. We need your prayerful support as well as that along other lines.

Yours faithfully,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

OK

OCT 31 1922

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
September 18, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Bd of H. M.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Relative to the trip to Demarcation Point as ordered by Dr. Condit last year for this last March, but which was indefinitely postponed pending further and more definite orders from you, and which you now ask me to forego until such time as perhaps you may be able to personally discuss it in detail with me in face of the great expense involved.

Would it be agreeable with you for me to make this trip next summer in HERMAN and with Captain Pedersen? He stops at all main places, mouth of Colville River, at Jones Island (where there are upwards of fifty persons,) and so on eastward, remaining many hours, some times, and at some places. The HERMAN is usually gone from here from ten days to two weeks, and my absence from Barrow would cover his absence of ~~cer~~ course. I could not visit people on shore and in their homes as extensively or under as favorable conditions as when travelling with dogs and alone, but I could look into their condition in large measure nevertheless, and on HERMAN could bring back to Barrow such cases as seem to warrant hospital care, and I am reliably told of some I think should be with us. I do not anticipate the expense would be great. Kindly advise fully and on early mail, that I may make all arrangements early and in advance of arrival of HERMAN.

Thanking you, beg to remain

Yours sincerely,

H W Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

No copy made.

If I am able to do this, I will then be able to discuss with you more intelligently any proposed measures for relief of those many peoples gone eastward from here, and especially in case you do not get to Barrow in 1923 and in case of my anticipated leave of one year in 1924.

OCT 31 1922

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
September
Eighteen
Nineteen Twenty-two

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, The Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

As reported in a former letter, Captain Backland unloaded all freight from the C. S. HOLMES on Wainwright beach and turned soutwhard. The FOX did likewise. The HERMAN came through and left my personal supplies, going on eastward to Herschel Island. On Friday, the 15th inst, she again anchored off Barrow en route south. On learning that both the FOX and HOLMES had dumped all freight upon Wainwright sands, and because of that urgent appeal on part of Mr. Brower, Mr. Nichols and the writer as to our several supplies -- trading post, school and hospital, -- Captain Pedersen consented to attempt to get to Wainwright, load the freights there, and return to this place notwithstanding he has no license as freighter, notwithstanding the ice peril, and notwithstanding the resulting danger to insurance and possibility of his having to winter in these waters. Today he returns and is unloading.

I consented to pay the demanded freight of $40 per ton, together with lighterage both at Wainwright and in Barrow to cost something near $5 in each instance. This appears exorbitant, but in face of that hazard to which the HERMAN'S interests have been subjected at this late season, and of those extraordinary conditions, ice, etc., it is believed to be reasonable. And in view of the emergency facing us, a hospital with an all but exhausted food supply, it is believed you will acknowledge that the emergency warrants the expenditure. He demanded an iron-clad written contract with other parties and in advance, but asked nothing more than my own word.

I asked that no coal for us be brought -- we can get through this year with that we have provided we do not have to care for the home of teachers and other whites; and because the Government coal is being brought (15 tons outside fuel) and because the trading post is having coal ~~consigned thereto~~ also brought, we will therefore be relieved. I will allow Mr. Nichols no coal unless he shall run short at or near spring. Economically used, his supply will serve his family this winter. But he cannot maintain the school, nor will I supply him coal therefor.

Capt. Pedersen tells me he has a letter from Capt. Backland in which that Captain waives all freight charged our Board for ~~freight~~ carrying our stuff from Seattle to Wainwright, charging us merely for lighterage at Wainwright in putting goods ashore. This will relieve us largely.

It is reported to me that Capt. Backland loaded all coal (Wainwright) intended for this Mission and for other local parties, and then carried

that Wainwright coal south.

It is also told me by Mr. Allen, the Wainwright trader, here today, that it appears that Capt. Backland unloaded but a part of our states coal at Wainwright, it being the opinion of Mr. Allen that the HOLMES took a portion of our coal shipped from Seattle back south with him for reasons unknown.

And that portion of such states coal now on beach in Wainwright as may have been delivered there by Capt. Backland will of course reach us not before summer of 1923. I am told it is being cared for by the new Government teacher as best he can, stored outside in weather, however.

I have today given Capt. Pedersen draft on the Board's Treasurer for $1120, as per enclosed copy of bill of lading. It is hoped and believed that you will, under these above detailed circumstances, approve. This draft covers freight on 28 tons from Wainwright to Barrow @ $40 per ton, and with no lighterage. Lighterage will be paid through local trading post of the Liebes Co., and later.

It is to be regretted that oils, gasoline and coal oil, were shipped to us this year in drums. We have no adequate oil house in which these drums may be stored and they must therefore be left without and in snow. One large drum of gasoline was about empty through leakage as I happened to observe on its being brought ashore. I will make note of this in regular order, altho I notified Capt. Pedersen at once. But as Capt. Pedersen brought this from Wainwright only, It is likely we have no recourse through him. Gasoline and coal-oil in 5 gal cans is easily stored and readily handled. These drums will prove a problem. Those experienced in Wales and in Barrow have long since discarded the drum in favor of the smaller container. Had we large tin containers with faucets, as have consumers in the states, we would be better able to manage, but we have no containers whatever.

If the man on the firing line, and a "private" at that, may be excused the freedom of expression, he would venture to suggest the lack of ~~wido~~ wisdom in trusting to a slow sailing vessel such "ammunition" as is so essential to the maintenance of these "guns" on this "front" (this hospital) when a ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ power schooner regularly makes this coast and rarely fails to get through. However, I assume it is up to the man in the front line of defenses merely to do and to dare, and that is my job now, and I assure you I am manfully working at it, too. And the Lord is supporting me, too.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Copies to Mr Fuller.